The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,932—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 18	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

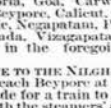
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,034 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-15 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September.

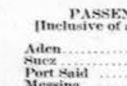
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

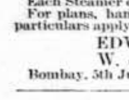
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880. about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

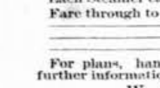
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	Noml. H.P.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

31 MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
—	VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th Sept.
s.s.	POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
—	THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s.	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s.	NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
—	SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

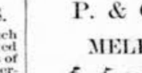
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)

Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £926,044
CLAIMS PAID £2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the effects of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until MONDAY next, the 27th instant.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases red ground chintz.
5 „ dhoties.
8 „ white mulls.
2 cases table cutlery, containing table and dessert knives and forks of sizes, pocket and penknives, carver knives and forks, chisels, &c.
1 case polishing paste, furniture polish, razor paste, paste powder, knife polish, &c., by Joseph Pickering.
3 strong weighing machines with iron folding wings for weighing bales of wool, cotton, and other bulky articles, with chain and 3 wings to weigh 10 cwts., by P. Rogers and Co.
1 counter weighing machine with brass scoop.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Branksome Hall—A S 2—1 bale 20 pieces pilot cloth.
W. T. Dawes—1 case stationery.
1 self-driving Park Phaeton by Bennett & Boughtwood.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the executors of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., the effects belonging to the estate of the deceased gentleman, comprising a few articles of household furniture, table ornaments and flower vases, musical box, figures, 1 iron lathe with tools, carpenters' tools and bench, 3 cameras of sizes with lenses, photographic tent, Cambay carpets, 1 carbine in leather case, 1 collapsible canoe with oars, 1 English built dog-cart, by Kesterton, a set of English-made brass mounted single harness, &c.

By order of Memon Hajee Haroon Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. S. Judge and Harry Judge.

2 silver masonic card stands with glass trays.
1 Cashmere and 1 China shawl.
These are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of W. Coen, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 204, Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., rich table ornaments and figures, a handsome open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay horses, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Pier Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized billiard table by Bennett complete with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board and 6-light lamp by Burroughs and Watts, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a sewing machine by Wilcox and Gibbs, an English-built open carriage nearly new, and one shigram in good repair, a splendid collection of ferns and rare plants in tubs, boxes, and pots, wire harburs and stands, a quantity of photographic kit consisting of lenses by Dalmeyre, Ross, Voightlanda and others, cameras, stands, head-rest, travelling baths, negatives, boxes, glasses, &c., also a thoroughbred bull terrier slut (if not previously disposed of), &c., the property of W. H. Sargent, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1880.

FOR SALE—A BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE, with black points, charger weight, good action, and well bred, price Rs. 1,000.

A handsome CHESNUT LADY'S HORSE, age 4 years, height over 14-2, price Rs. 900.

A thorough-bred CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN RIDING HORSE, height 16 hands, age 5 years, grand action, broken with saddle, suitable for a charger up to weight.

Just received, a Box containing HUNTING SADDLES and BRIDLES, single, double, and 4-in-hand plated mounted HARNESSES, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, RACE SNAFLE BITS.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0	per Bag
Do. do.	40	„ 7	12	„
Second, White, Small White	10	„ 1	14	„
Do. do.	40	„ 7	5	„
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10	„ 1	12	„
Do. do.	40	„ 6	8	„

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.

No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.

26, Apollo Street.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessee and Manager ...... T. P. HUDSON.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING LOUNGER.
A DECIDED HIT.
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER OF HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN EXISTENCE.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

EVERY ACT, SONG, DANCE, AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLO RE-DEMANDED BY A DELIGHTED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

ENCORES BEING THE ORDER OF THE EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stall .... Rs. 4
Stall .... „ 3
Pit .... „ 2
Back Seat .... „ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30, performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NOTICE.—To-morrow evening (Tuesday) Grand Fashionale performance under the patronage and presence of Major General W. S. Hewett and the officers and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle corps.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that Mr. RICHARD RICHARDSON is NO longer EMPLOYED in this FIRM.

BALL, HOBSON, & CO.
Umballa.

September 13th, 1880.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held THIS-DAY at the offices of the Association, 17 and 18, Rampart Row, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

"PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or "being indebted to the Estates of the late LIEUT. "C. W. HINDE, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and "LIEUT. C. WHITBY, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, "1st Bombay Grenadiers, are requested to communicate "with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this "date, after which no claims will be received."

C. M. GRIFFITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 28th August, 1880.

ESTATE OF LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, BOMBAY ARMY.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the estate of the late LIEUT.-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims can be admitted.

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 3rd September, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor will leave nothing to be desired.

Wigs and every kind of Hair ready made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.

THE ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

No. 42, Meadow's Street.

Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V., November 5th, 1879.

Per Case Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE

THIS Tincture, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the Laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process. One phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

Per Phial Re. 1.; per dozen Rs. 9.; per pound (in bulk) quoted on application.

Sulphate of Quino-Cinchonine

([a]j = o)

The Crystalline representative of Indian Cinchoona Bark. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor alkaloids of Cinchona.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12. Wholesale quotation on application.

Kemp's Purifying Saline

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to the above is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption in the Bombay Presidency and an experience exceeding twenty-five years guarantee its Medicinal excellence. Per bottle Rs. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12.

Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"A boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."
"Efficacious, and shall be glad to recommend it."

Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists and Manufacturers
(WHOLESALE PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF CARD)
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6

Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.

Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there, or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED TWO (2) NATIVE ENGINE DRIVERS to work with a Steam Plough. Liberal wages will be given to competent and intelligent men, one having qualifications of fitter and the other as boilermaker, so as to do their own petty repairs, will be preferred. Men accustomed to clutch geared winding engines traction, or road roller engines should apply. Engineers, Contractors, or others reducing establishments or completion of works are kindly requested to communicate with undersigned, to whom all applications with Copies of Certificates should be sent.

G. H. LIST.
Executive Engineer P. W. D., Allahabad, N. W. P.

WATSON & CO.

SWAMY JEWELLERY
GOLD OR SILVER.

LOCKETS, BRACELETS, NECKLETS,
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CHAINS,
PENDANTS, CROSSES, RINGS,
BANGLES, BELTS, CHATALAINES,
PINS, LINKS, STUDS.

CUTCH WORK.

RACE CUPS, MESS CUPS, CHRISTENING CUPS,
JUGS, SALVERS, PUNCH-BOWLS,
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, DESSERT SETS,
SALTS, MUFFINEERS, CRUETS,
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,
VASES, FLOWER TUBES, BOQUET-HOLDERS,
CIGAR CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, CARD CASES.

Illustrated Price Catalogue Post Free.

DESIGNS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, anticipating the Requirements of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail larger supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE. TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster, and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow-chow, Gherkins, Mixed, Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

These shipments, procured from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, are of the same high class which enable the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" from—Rs. 28-0 to Rs. 48-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux, from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior, and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 32-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*) Hennesey's, Exshaw's, and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 38-8 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivbt," Crabbie's, and Kinahan's, from Rs. 21-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY and COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS will be COMMENCED in the course of a few days, and as soon as completed we shall OPEN our NEW GOODS for the coming season which have been especially selected for us by our representative from the best HOME MARKETS, and will comprise the choicest and latest novelties in all classes of goods, and the prices will be marked in plain figures at such exceptionally low rates so as to ensure a speedy sale, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

N.B.—BUSINESS CARRIED ON AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large and choice assortment of Best WEST of ENGLAND COATINGS, ANGOLA SUITINGS, and WHIPCORDS, BEDFORD CORDS, &c., for Riding Breeches and Trousers; also a large and specially selected stock of light and medium substance, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and HOMESPUNS. All Garments are carefully and fashionably cut and well made, and made up according to the taste of the buyer. A perfect fit in all cases is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers		30	0
Fine Various Coloured India Tweed	do.	30	0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun	do.	40	0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot	do.	45	0
Light Various Coloured Chevoits	do.	40	0
Heavy do. do. the very best	do.	45	0
Best Medium Substance Angolas	do.	45	0

	Rs.	a.
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45	0
Morning do. do. do.	40	0
Sac do. single or double breasted	30	0
Vests of the above material	9	0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16	0
Do. The very best do.	18	0
Dress suits, finest West of England, the suit	75	0
Do. do. do. Lined Silk	85	0
Dress suits of Fine Venetian, &c., and Doe Trousers	90	0

DRILL, LINEN, AND COTTON, AND CRICKETING FLANNEL FOR SUITS, WE HAVE IN GREAT VARIETY. PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS EVERY EVENING AT TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.

Cash, per set, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

Imported direct from Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ...... Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9	0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	11	8
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11	0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	14	0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15	0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20	0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27	0
„ 3	Six	31	0
	Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40	0
	Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40	0
	Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

NEW REGULATION SADDLES FOR INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS. A fresh supply received by P. Grant and Son, 31, Medow Street.

WANTED, Complete small DOG-CART or CROYDON fast pony and Harness. Must be smart turn-out. State price. S. F. G., Byculla Club.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Camac Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON, After-Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 34-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU RAUZAN. After-Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 30-8; Credit, 1 doz. qts., Rs. 30, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 32.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU PALMER. After-Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 25-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 27-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE, Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 25; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 26.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN, Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 21, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC, Dinner Wine. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 17-4, 2 doz. pts Rs. 19-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 20.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 15-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 17-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PETIT MEDOC, in Litre Bottles. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 15-12, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 17-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PETIT MEDOC. Excellent for Breakfast. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15-8; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 14-2, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 16

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PAUILLAC. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 13-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 15-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s VOLNAY, strongly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 25-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavour. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 19-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 20.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY AMONTILLADO, A 1, rare and 10 years' old. Cash per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY AMONTILLADO, choice and superior, Black seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY SOLERA, remarkably soft with fine bouquet. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 30.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry, Black seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-1; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 28-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY MANZANILLA, Red seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Good Dinner Wine, White seal. Cash, per 1 doz. qts. Rs. 16-12; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 17-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVA-PORT. Delicate Fine Flavour, Mature, Gold Capsule. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT. (Choice, some years in bottle). Cash 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT WINE. Black seal, Fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORT. A GOOD FULL WINE. Red Seal. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 19-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 21; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 20, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 22.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SACRAMENTAL PORT WINE. St. Martin's Malaga. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SCHNAPPS—Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial. The Price, duty paid, Cash Rs. 18; Credit Rs. 18-8 per dozen.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S COMPANY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1880,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
H. M. S. PINAFORE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. CARSON.
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH
AND
Mr. FRANK STEWART
Have kindly given their services, and will appear as
"BUTTERCUP"
AND
SIR JOSEPH PORTER, K.C.B.

AT 9 P.M.
H. M. S. PINAFORE
OR
THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR.

Written by W. S. Gilbert and Composed by A. Sulivan.

The Company on this occasion will be assisted by several Gentlemen Amateurs, who have kindly consented to appear.

CHARACTERS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty .... Mr. Frank Stewart.
Capt. Corcoran—Commanding H. M. S. "Pinafore" .... Mr. H. Oakley.
Ralph Rackstraw—Able Seaman .... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Dick Deadeye .... Mr. J. Devono.
Bill Bobstay—Boatswain }
Bob Becket—Boatswain's Mate } .... Gentlemen Amateurs
Tom Tucker—Midshipmate .... Young Gent. Amateur
Josephine—The Captain's Daughter .. Mrs. Carson.
Little Buttercup (Mrs. Cripps) A Portsmouth Bumboat Woman .... Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Hebe—Sir Joseph's First Cousin .... Miss Lilly Hedderwick.

SAILORS, &c.

Scene—Deck of H. M. S. "Pinafore" off Portsmouth, England.

COSTUMES BY MRS. CARSON.

Scenic Effects by Mr. J. Devono.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 0
Stalls .... „ 3 0
Upper Circle .... „ 2 0
Pit .... „ 1 0

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50 Rue Ste. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 annas each.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of 22nd instant, for PRINTING a portion of the Company's FORMS and BOOKS from the date of acceptance of tender up to the end of 1881.

Samples can be seen on application at the Company's offices in Church Gate Street.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees FORTY per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, to the SHAREHOLDERS, whose names shall have stood on the Register Book on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1880.

NOTICE.

In *Re* the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X of 1866, and in *Re* the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, under the Supervision of the High Court of Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS at the registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, up to NOON on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the purchase by PRIVATE CONTRACT (subject to the sanction of the High Court) of the building known as the HYDRAULIC PRESS BUILDING, situate in the Marine Street, Fort. It is a large, well built and very commodious building, measuring about 2,090 square yards and having two upper floors, and very suitable for godown or such other purposes.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made to him.

L. N. BANAJI,
Liquidator.

September 13th, 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Ld.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS and BOARDS, BABOOL WOOD for Carts, and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.

28 HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Total sales in year ended April 1880....£514,144
Number of Members 12,581

WINES, GROCERIES, OILMAN'S STORES, PROVISIONS are prepared specially for SHIPMENT to INDIA, and all other Goods suitable for export, kept at the Stores, are supplied to Members abroad at the HOME PRICES, which are considerably under those usually charged by the trade.

Persons in the Civil Service of the Crown, and Officials, including Justices of the Peace, Officers in the Army and Navy, the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, Clergymen, Members of the Legal and Medical professions, and their Widows, Sons, and Daughters, are admitted as members of the Society.

Price Lists, and any information required, will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

By Order.
GEO. HALY, Secretary.

28 Haymarket, London, S. W., August, 1880.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10·5 and 10·15 N. Lat. and 76·57 and 77·15 E Long.

The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,500 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.

The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.

The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.

For particulars, apply to

THE SECRETARY,
9 and 10, Second Line Beach, Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1880.

ALTHOUGH nominally a holiday mail work brought a number of people into town to-day, and we hear of some little business having been done.

Yesterday's home telegrams quote Consols at 97⅞, after having touched 98 on the previous day, and French Rentes have receded to 119. Enfaced Rupee Paper is again lower, Fours being quoted at 80½, Fours-and-a-half at 87⅞. Indian Exchange Bank shares seem to be improving, Orientals having advanced to £23 and Chartered to £24-10.

Metals are weeker, Wallaroo Copper being down to £72, Copper Braziers to £69-10, and Hard Spelter to £12-15.

In General Produce Cocoa Nut Oil is unchanged; Coffee 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt lower. Seeds and Wheat are practically unaltered.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm at previous prices. The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market both yesterday and to-day Reuter gives as quiet at unaltered values, sales each day 7,000 bales. In New York ready Mid Uplands has advanced from 11 13-16 to 11 15-16 cents, but December shipment, which had risen to 11·08, has receded again to-day to 10·95 cents. per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly abstract of the statistical position of the stapla. The total visible supply it will be seen is the same as last week, but it has probably touched the minimum figure of the year, and from now onwards will rapidly increase. The Liverpool stock has decreased 39,000 bales on the week, and the quantity of tenderable American cotton available for this month's delivery must now be in very small compass, probably not 50,000 bales. In all probability, therefore, the price of ready Mid American may undergo a further advance betwixt this and the end of the month, but afterwards there is little probability of a corner, as supplies are being pushed forward from America on quite an unprecedented scale.

The reduction in the average condition of the crop in the Bureau report appears to have exercised only a very temporary affect; nor can we see that there is much in it on which to reduce crop estimates. The condition invariably falls off materially in September, and even at 91 per cent. it is higher than any year since 1876, and 5 per cent. higher than the corresponding month last year. This, taking the increase in acreage this season, shows that so far we must lay our accounts so far, for a material addition to last crop.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	103,000	77,000	71,000
" Exports to U. K.	45,000	11,000	8,000
" " to Continent	11,000	2,000	..
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	205,000	119,600	146,500
" Exports to U. K.	102,000	31,000	16,700
" " to Continent 1st Sept.	11,000	2,400	..
" Stock in the Ports	189,000	105,000	110,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 17th instant compares as follows, with the corresponding date of the two previous years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Total Supply of all kinds	1,250,000	910,820	1,056,580
" " Surats	360,000	403,810	326,130

For U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	558,000	321,060	451,720
" London	53,000	65,910	22,950
American Afloat	80,000	32,000	16,000
E. Indian "	55,000	83,000	118,000
	746,000	501,970	608,670
Price of Mid. Uplands	7⅛d.	6 9-16d.	6 7-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.	5 3-16d.	5⅛d.
Difference	2 5-16d.	1⅜d.	1 5-16d.

A further decline has taken place in the value of Silver in London, the last quotation being 52d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8d. per rupee. This is doubtless due greatly to the generally week position of exchange on this side, but it is not unlikely also that there may be some fear of the present drain of gold from Germany causing some of the Government Stock of store to be placed on the market.

In Calcutta rates have receded to 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee for Bank telegraphic, and 1s. 8⅛d. for 6 months private paper, and it seems probable we shall open here at or under 1s. 8d. for demand Bank Bills.

COTTON.—Except for the local mills the only purchases of ready cotton reported are some 300 bales of F. G. Faizpore at Rs. 205 to Rs. 207 per candy. Good Broach for March delivery has been bought at Rs. 227, and Akote is quoted at Rs. 215 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unchanged.

In FREIGHTS the only new business to notice is the fixing of the "Wistow Hall" s. s. for Liverpool at 20s. for Wheat, for measurement 27s. 6d. is asked.

PIECE GOODS are firmer with rather more demand from up country dealers.

COALS are firm, the drop in Exchange inducing sellers to ask higher prices to arrive.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September as compared with that for 7th Sept. 1880:—

LIABILITIES.	7th Sept. Rs.	A.	P.	14th Sept. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0	8	22,89,515	0	8
Treasury Balance	3,09,46,838	0	8	3,13,21,110	5	2
Other Deposits	2,86,66,028	15	6	2,77,16,901	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,20,521	14	1	4,50,337	12	1
Sundries	11,31,771	4	10	11,49,102	8	1
Rs...	8,35,57,675	3	1	8,59,26,967	3	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,31,31,405	2	0	1,25,07,379	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	62,47,296	2	5	62,77,673	10	1
Credits on do.	42,21,760	11	5	47,42,082	15	9
Bills Discounted	1,48,20,565	2	10	1,28,81,007	15	1
Balances with other Banks	5,31,689	11	8	5,01,046	3	1
Bullion	3,76,203	3	11	86,043	8	3
Dead Stock	10,61,513	10	2	10,61,893	5	7
Stamps	8,751	8	11	8,512	8	0
Sundries	3,69,472	12	6	3,69,489	9	6
Cash at Head Office	4,07,77,598	4	10	3,81,35,129	3	4
Do. at Branches	4,27,80,076	14	3	4,71,91,838	0	0
Rs...	8,35,57,675	3	1	8,59,26,967	3	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Latti Warren, 1,184 tons, Captain H. Cowsey sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 28,190 Indian maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 107 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and Mr Hassonbhoy Visram and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. C. sharp, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Alleppy via Calcutta and Compta, with a general cargo and Mr. Mittor and 49 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. F. Dashwood, Mr. D. Zillo, Mr. A. C. Kudra, Mrs. Storey, two Ladies and one Gentleman, and 59 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Culna (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Aug 21.
18	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Sept 3.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sharp	Alleppy, Sept 12.
	I. G. S. Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee, Sept 15.
19	H. M. S. Jumna	Parsons	Portsmouth, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Pachumba (s)	Mitchell	K.Coast&Kurrachee
	Clan Gordon (s)	Levack	Jeddah.
	Sacramento	Nelson	Akyab.
	C. of Peebles	Fordyce	Chittagon.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	Methven	Southampton.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Bhownuggur.
19	Lotti Warren	Cowsey	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	Mecca (s)	C.C.Thomson	Singapore, Aug 25.
	Scindia (s)	John Stone	Bombay, Sept 6.
	Maritime Union	J. Elliott	Bombay, Aug 28.
	Prince Oscar	C. Brooks	Bombay, Aug 24.
	British Sceptre	H. Richards	Melbourne.
	Rene d'Anjou	Berthy	Maurire.
14	Thessaly	F. Harbord	Bombay, Sept 5.
	Maharatta (s)	R. W. Gimblett	Rangoon, Sept 7.
	City of Cambridge (s)	Hy. Moffal	Glasgow, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 13—Steamers Poonah and Japan. Ship North Riding.
Sept 14—Mangalore, Cedric the Saxon and Mistly Hall.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Capt and Mrs Gore, 1 child, Mrs Pollard, 2 natives and 172 natives deck.

Per British Sceptre—Mr C Gidney, Mr J Hamilton, Messrs Thomas Brown, Harvy, Nixon, George Garragean, M George Gibson, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Magill, H Johnson, Victor Donay, Sheik Hassan, D W Warren, J Pierce and J Downey.

Per Maritime Union—Mrs Elliott, Miss Elliott and Master Elliott.

Per Thessaly—Mrs Harboard and 2 children.

Per Mahratta—Mr Littlewood, Mr and Mrs Koop, Ismall Hossein and 97 deck.

Per City of Cambridge—Mr Ewen Burns McDonald.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
14	Latona (s)	London.
15	Chanda (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
16	Chanda (s)	Bombay.
17	Huzara (s)	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chanda, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, to-day:—From Calcutta—Mr T J Shaw, and Mr C David. From Calingapatam—Mrs and Misses Kinsley and child, Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald and child, and Mr Marden. From Bimlipatam—Mr J P Eastland, and Mr J Discarce. From Vizagapatam—Mrs Smith and 2 children, Miss Codd, and Master Brereton. From Coconada—Two Misses Traice.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B I S N Co's s s "Huzara—For Vizagapatam.—Miss G Walker, and servant, Major and Mrs. Haleman, and five servants.

For Calcutta—Stores Sergeant S Holmes and servant, Mr and Mrs P Rosemeyer and four children.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18th.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—132 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; elephant bales cotton and 136 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 109 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 899 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—1 box shawls, Aspal Motamul; 13 bundles Elphant teeth, Abdooreman Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1,711 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—125 bales cotton, Lackmedass Khimjee; 45 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 91 bales wool, Tricomjee Mooljee; 52 bales wool, Runchordas Moorarjee; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 70 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 95 bales wool, Motta Jaitha; 12 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 87 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 44 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 65 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 51 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund; 6,130 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 117 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 544½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—299 bales coir yarn, S. B. Siceman and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—11 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 6 bundles E. teeth, Purshotum Khoosal; 14 cwts E. teeth, Ebram-Pushanee; 9 bundles E. teeth Suruff-Durvesh.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—197 cwts copra, Hurjeebhoy Jamall, Singapore s—760 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 310 cwts copra, Currimbhoy Hasanbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—20 packages cloves, Khakibhoy Hemaney and Co; 87 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 70 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 15 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co; 209 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

56 78—Tyabjee and S—Khudiza alias Doolum Begum vs Salma and others—Prescot and W—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
For Judgment.

413-79—Nanu and H—(for pauper) Sudasive Bhasker Joshu vs Thakubai and others—Khunderao M.; and in person.

16-80—A F Turner—(for pauper) Lilbai and another vs. Thucker Pragjee Pudumsey; and another—Balkrishna and B.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 20th September, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of: defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

358-80—R M Sayanibai Heerbai, vs Jan Mahomed Khuluckdina and another—Jefferson B and D.

359-80—Pestonjee K—Buchoobai and others vs. Coonerbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

335-80—C Tyabjee—Moola Mahomed Hossein vs Aishabai and another—J C Cama.

368-80—In person (a pauper)—Cooverbai vs Thucker Raghowjee Dharsey.

370-80—In person (a pauper)—Shaik Meeya bin Dadoo Meeya Kambekur and another vs. Ameenabahee—In person.

Long Cause.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs. Rukhmabai and others,—Tobin and R—Part heard.

For the examination of witnesses in the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of George III, Juteand Wool S and W Company, Limited in Liquidation, R M Sayani: Caccumbhoy Dhurumsey, Petitioner vs. CA Turner Official Liquidator

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Buckley, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, from Lucknow.
Gore, Captain, 76th Regt, on duty, from Rangoon.
Watson, Captain, 16th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Caulfeild, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.
Williams, Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Kensington, Captain, R. E. on Med Cert, to England.
Baird, Lieut, 14th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Lewtas, Surg, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Thomas, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl, from leave, to Belgaum.
Swiny, Captain, 73rd Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Flood, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
White, Surg, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS; Poona, September 17.

With reference to G G O No 671 of the 8th inst., Captain Duke is posted to the Poona Division.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain W C W Arbuthnott, No 15 Battery, 9th Bgde, R A, has been appointed Adjutant to the Argyle and Bute Artillery Militia, and he is directed to proceed to England at the public expense by the first opportunity.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—

I Major W B Rice, No 10 Batty, 9th Bgde, has exchanged into No 15 Batty, 11th Bgde.

II Major H W Wortham, 5th Bgde, has exchanged into No 10 Batty, 9th Bgde.

III Lieut H A Bethell has been posted to E Batty, 2nd Bgde.

IV. Lieut. F. R. Wingate has been posted to No. 17 Batty, 8th Bgde.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 12th Sept 1880:—

Major J Philips, S C, 2nd in command, 1st Regt Sind Horse.

Captain J Grant, S C, Wing Officer, 27th Regt N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Hindustani Lower Standard.

Corpl W Harrison and Private G Bowles, 17th Lancers; Lieut A C Burmester, and W H Cummings, R A; 2nd Lieut H G S Landon, Privates W Asbury and J Webb, 1st Battn 6th Foot; Private E Horton, 2nd Battn 17th Foot; Sergts J Redmond and J Armstrong, and Drummer L Doras, 29th Foot; Lieut W G Alban and Private E James, 83rd Foot; D J O Taylor, 25th Foot (attached to 2nd N I); Surgn A C Thompson, Indian Medical Department.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed:—

Sibi Station Order.—Dated 23rd August 1880, appointing Lieut R. B. Shawe, Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master 4th Bengal N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Kellie, 23rd Bombay N L I, leaving the station.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Northern Division Order.—Dated 7th Sept 1880, by the General Officer Commanding Northern Division, appointing Major A Swinton, R A, to Command the R A in that Div from 10th Aug to 6th Sept 1880, both days inclusive.

61st Foot.—Regtl Order, dated 10th Sept 1880, appointing Lieut W Partridge to perform the duties of interpreter, no other qualified officer being available.

Colaba Depot.—Depot Order, dated 31st Aug 1880, notifying that Major C C Gore performed the duties of Staff Officer in addition to his own from the 21st to 31st Aug 1880, both days inclusive.

8th Regt N I.—Regtl Order, dated 17th Aug 1880, appointing Captain H S Tandy, Wing Officer (Offg Wing Comdr and Qr Mr) to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his other duties and Lieut L G Beckham Offg Wing Officer to officiate as Wing Comdr with effect from the 12th idem, vice Lieut Col L G Brown deceased.

Lieut F S Inglefield, 2-15th Foot, held command of the Depot, 3rd Light Cavalry, from the 8th to the 16th Aug 1880, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

6th Foot (1st Battalion).—Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) W R Wastell, to England, on private affairs from date of embarkation, pending retirement.

Army Medical Department.—Surg Major C Haines to remain in England from 23rd Aug 1880 to date of embarkation for Bombay.

Surg I B Emerson, to remain in England, from 29th Aug 1880, to date of embarkation for Bombay.

Surgn W H Garde, to remain in England, from 29th, Aug 1880, to date of embarkation for Bombay.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT. Bombay, 18th September 1880.

Officers and members attending the Gaity Theatre on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, are requested to attend in red uniform. N. C. O. and members without belts.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th Sept. 1880.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 502 of the 27th August 1880, it is notified that Brigadier General C. E. Grogan is posted to the command of the Lower Kuram Brigade.

With the sanction of Government, Brigadier Genl. A. H. Cobbe, C. B., commanding Saugor district, is directed to assume the temporary command of the Allahabad Division, with effect from the 20th August 1880, during the absence on sick leave of Major General R. Hume, C. B.

With reference to G. G. O. No 490, dated the 27th August 1880, Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, Depy. Judge Advocate, is posted to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, vice Nedham.

The C-in-C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service, between the undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department:—Surgeon J. J. Greene, M. B., Surgeon E. H. Fenn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depôts, and, under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Captain A. G. Fife.

8th Hussars.—Captain A. A. Rawlinson, Lieutenant E. J. Fell.

9th Lancers.—Captain J. J. S. Chisholme, at present in England.

2-2nd Foot.—Captain H. W. Trench, Lieuts. J. R. H. Richards, and H. D. Robson.

2-6th Foot.—Captain H. P. L'E. St. George.

2-8th Foot.—Captain J. Dawson.

2-9th Foot.—Captain G. S. Burton, and Lieut R. H. F. Lombe.

1-12th Foot.—Lieut. C. A. C. Deane, at present in England.

1-17th Foot.—Captain C. W. Vulliamy.

1-18th Foot.—Captain St. G. A. Smith.

2-22nd Foot.—Captain H. H. Sealy, Lieuts. R. Johnston, and A. G. H. Gardner.

1-25th Foot.—Captain H. G. Dixon, Lieuts. G. N. Mayne, and F. M. Turner.

30th Foot.—Captains J. Cookes and, and F Clowes.

34th Foot.—Captain G. M. Richmond.

40th Foot.—Captain H. F. Turnbull.

54th Foot.—Captains W. E. Wilkinson, and C. G. L. Wingfield.

2-60th Rifles.—Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price.

4-60th Rifles.—Captain B. Frend, Lieut M. C. B. F. Walker, and Lieut Hon. C. S. G. Canning.

62nd Foot.—Captains H. Jones, and T. E. Verner, Lieut C. E. L. Clarke, at present in England, and Lieut. F. H. Tonge.

68th Foot.—Captains S. W. Tindall, and A. L. Woodland.

81st Foot.—Lieut F. R. Borrow.

85th Foot.—Lieuts I. W. T. S. Smythe, and P. Bulman.

92nd Foot.—Captain R. F. Darvall.

109th Foot.—Captain L. J. Collum, Lieut T. G. Clery.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District order, dated the 6th Aug. 1880, appointing Major A. W. R. Becher, Offg. Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. to officiate as Depy. Assist. Adjutant General, Rohilcund District, as a temporary arrangement, and in addition to his other duties, vice Major H. I. E. Ford, appointed to officiate as Assist Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters.

Peshbolak Station order, dated the 17th May 1880, appointing Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Benl. Cavy. to be Provost Marhal in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. D. E. Wood, 8th Hussars, proceeding with his regiment.

Dated the 12th July 1880, appointing Captain C. S. Gordon, 2-14th Foot, to be Provost Marshal, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Benl. Cavy. proceeding on sick leave.

Lower Kuram Brigade order, dated the 6th Aug. 1880, directing Major H. T. Jones, half pay late 81st Foot, a Brigade Major on the establishment, to take over the office of Brigade Major Lower Kuram Brigade, on his return from sick leave, from Captain W. C. Hood, 2nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 25th August 1880, directing Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Benl. Inf, to do general duty at Allahabad, on return from furlough on the 24th idem.

Gwalior District order, dated the 23rd Aug. 1880, appointing Captain E. F. J. deC. Bennick, 7th Benl. Cavy, to the commissariat charge of Morar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th idem, vice Captain G. Brehon, proceeded with the 17th N. I., on field service.

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 23rd May 1880, appointing Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 14th N. I., to the charge of the depot 10th Benl. Lancers, with effect from the 24th idem, vice Major A. England, retired.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 14th Aug. 1880, appointing Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, 12th N. I., to the charge of the depôt 16th N. I., with effect from the 9th idem, in addition to his other duties, vice Young, proceeded to join the 41st N. I., Khyber Force.

Shalozan Station order, dated the 18th Aug. 1880, appointing Captain T. Blake-Humfrey, 8th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice 2nd Lieut. R. H. Fowler, 85th Foot, proceeded to rejoin the head quarters of his regiment.

Morar Station order, dated the 20th Aug. 1880, making the following appointments, consequent on the 17th N. I. having proceeded on service:—

Major J. L. Ferris, 7th Benl. Cavy. will take command of the depôt 41st N. I. in addition to his other duties, vice Bignell.

Major J. W. Swifte, 27th Madras N. I., will take command of the depôt 17th N. I. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st Aug. 1880.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 3rd August 1880, apppointing Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, attached, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Burton, and consequent on the departure of Lieut. A. Mac W. Renny to join the 7th Bengal Cavy.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 26th Aug. 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 21st July 1880, consequent on the departure, on furlough of Lieut. Col. J. Upperton:—

Major R. M. Clifford, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieut T. H. Eyre, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. H. R. Tate, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, until the return from leave of Lieut. W. C. Pollard.

4th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 25th Aug. 1880, appointing Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, attached, to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September 1880.

With reference to clause 150 of Army Circulars, and Horse Guards' G. O. 80, the duty of taking the height and chest measurements of recruits, and also that of recording their correct ages will now rest with medical officers.

In consequence of the large number of troops returning from Northern Afghanistan that will be retained in the Rawal Pindi division, a temporary Judge Advocate's Circle will be formed, with the sanction of Government, with head quarters at Peshawar, to be composed of the Peshawar district, the Khyber brigade and the Kuram Field Force. Major C. L. Prendergast, Deputy Judge Advocate, Khyber Line Force, is posted to this temporary circle.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. R. S. Robertson, 2nd in Command, from the Seconded List, to be Commandant, vice Anderson, vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances. Dated 2nd September 1880.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 154, dated the 12th March 1880, Major A. G. Handcock. Assist. Adjutant General, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut division.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. G. Collis, 2nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted. Under para. 189, clause 10, Transport Regulations, Part 1, and para. 169, clause 7, Transport Regulations, Part II.

The following orders are confimed with the sanction of Government:—

Northern Afghanistan Field Force orders, by Lieutenant General Sir D. M. Stewart, K. C. B.

Dated the 3rd August 1880.—The following re-construction of the commands of the troops, which will be left at Kabul after the departure of Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, is ordered, and takes effect at once:—

All the troops will be formed into one division under the command of Major General J. Hills, C. B., V. C., and the brigades will be formed as under:—

1st Brigade.—9th Foot, 28th N. I., and 45th N. I.

2nd Brigade,—59th Foot, 3rd Goorkhas, and 19th N. I.

3rd Brigade.—67th Foot, 27th N. I., and 5th Punjab Infantry.

Cavalry.—1st Punjab Cavalry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Divisional Regiment, Corps of Guides.

Artillery Brigade.—11-11 Royal Artillery, G-4 Royal Artillery.

Dated the 5th August 1880.—Major W. J. Boyes, Assist. Adjutant General, Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, Assist. Adjutant General, Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, Assist. Qr.-Mr. Genl. and Major A. A. A. Kinlough, Depy. Assist. Qr.-Mr Genl. will repost themselves to Major Genl. J. Hills, C. B., V. C., for duty.

Dated the 5th August 1880.—The following postings are made to the brigades of the division under command of Major General J. Hills, C. B., V. C.

1st Brigade.—Brigadier Genl. C. J. S. Gough, C. B., V. C.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier General R. J. Hughes.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier General W. Daunt.

Dated the 5th August 1880.—The following appointments in the Commissariat are notified with effect from 6th August:—

Major H. J. Barton to be Chief Commissariat Officer with General Hills' Division.

Executive Commissariat Officers.—Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, 1st Brigade, Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, 2nd Brigade Captain H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd Brigade, Captain W. Cooke, 3rd Brigade.

Dated the 6th August 1880.—The following postings of officers of the Transport Department are directed, and the officers named will report to General Hills for orders:—

Major C. Hayter to be Director of Transport.

Captain W. A. Lawrence to be General Transport Officer.

To be Transport Officers.—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, 1st Brigade, Captain R. Whally, 2nd Brigade, Captain T. E. Verner, 3rd Brigade.

Lieut J. Willcocks, Cavalry and Arty.

Dated the 6th August 1880.—Lieut. Col. W. S. A. Lockhart, is appointed Depy. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. Genl. Head Quarters, Northern Afghanistan Field Force with effect from the 6th Aug. 1880:—

Major W. J. Boyes, Assist. Adjt. Genl. 2nd Division, whose appointment has lapsed, is appointed Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl. at Head Quarters, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Dated the 6th August 1880.—The appointment is made to the Staff of General Hills' division, with effect from the 4th idem:—

Lieut. Col. C. J. Tyler, R. A., to command Royal Artillery.

Lieut. H. Whistler Smith, R. E., Supt. of Army Signalling, will be attached for duty with head quarters, and have general supervision over the signalling arrangements.

Lieut J. E. Dickie, R. E., will continue to perform the duties of Supt. Army Signalling to Major General Hills' division.

Dated the 7th August 1880.—Captain R. A. Lanning, R. A., is appointed Adjutant to the Royal Artillery of Major General Hills' division, with effect from the date of its formation.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers, are appointed to Major General Hills' division, with effect from the 4th idem:—

Major G. S. Hills, Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieut. A.H. Kenney, Assistant Field Engineer, Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, Field Engineer, Lieut. C. Hoskyns, Field Engineer, Lieut. H. Finnis, Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

Captain G. S. Burton, 2-9th Foot, is appointed Brigade Major to the 1st, and G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd Infantry Brigade of General Hills' division, with effect from date of taking up the duties.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkment for thirty days from the date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut G. H. W. Beaumont, (G Battery A Brigade.) Lieut. J. Temple (G. Battery A Brigade.)

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. E. D. H. Buckley, (No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade.)

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—September 16th, at Sholapur, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, I. M. D., of a daughter.

TURNER—September 18th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Allan F. Turner, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIEVE—September 18th, at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, Mary Emily, wife of the Rev. A. C. Grieve, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 33 years.—Friends will please accept of this intimation.

WILLIAMSON—September 7th, at Baroda, Lieut. E. A. Williamson, H. M.'s 29th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN in the very interesting, if somewhat loosely put together, paper on the Deccan, which he has recently contributed to the *Fortnightly* loses no time over the 'ignorance and improvidence' which is so largely responsible for the poverty in which the Indian agriculturist is plunged. In European communities it is a cardinal principle of social morality that a man has no business to marry unless he sees a reasonable prospect of being able to support his wife and the children who may be born to him. Among the more prosperous classes the individual who transgresses this rule finds but scant sympathy and receives but grudging help from disapproving friends. And in the few cases in which a whole class of the community, as for example the working classes of England, blindly perpetuate their misery by a wholesale disregard of the rule, there are politicians who would have us stand aloof and leave the improvident to the misery they have brought upon themselves. Such a policy is, of course, impossible; but that it should be heard at all is strong evidence of the hold which this principle has obtained on the public conscience of Europe. Here in India the tables are turned. For all classes of society, the highest and the lowest, for all individuals, whether they may be rich or poor, marriage and the fruits of marriage are first charges on a Hindoo's life. Alike to the stable-boy in the receipt of seven rupees a month, whom Sir David Wedderburn found labouring at his *father's* debts at the cost of personal privation and a present of a similar inheritance to *his* son, and to the well-paid Government official, debt privation, and misery, are infinitely lighter evils than childlessness, or the presence of an unmarried daughter in the house. All Indian natives desire to have male offspring, and none are willing to leave their daughters unmarried. Thus one generation crowds upon the heels of another, and the industry of the future is mortgaged for the necessities of the present. Such a state of things is, indeed, appalling. But in face of it the indignation and resentment awakened by similar conduct at home, is as useless and as unjustifiable as the lingering regrets. We sometimes see wishes expressed, for the 'good old times', when it was open to the prudent Hindoo to disembarrass himself of his daughters in their infancy, and when those 'daughters of God',—as a poet called them—plague, famine, and war, had free scope over the peninsula in their task of keeping down the extra population. We may be indignant with the strong delusion which has enslaved a whole people, but we can hardly in such a case, pretend to be angry with the individual victims, and no amount of indignation will bring them, or us who have made ourselves responsible for their well-being, any help. We should be sorry, indeed, to despair of a radical reform in the native way of looking at these things. But that reform must be a work of generations. The one practical question for us to-day has reference to the degree to which our administration tends to alleviate or aggravate the distress for which no authority, at once fair and competent, can hold us answerable. And to that question Sir David Wedderburn's paper at once addresses itself. Briefly put, the admitted position of affairs is this. We have in the Deccan, as is the case all over India, a population which is almost exclusively agricultural. In addressing an English audience this is a point on which Sir David Wedderburn very naturally dwells at some length. It is a point, of course, with which we are, or ought be, familiar, though even in Bombay some of our readers may care to be reminded that there are not in the whole of British India more than forty-four towns with a population of 50,000 and upwards. Only one thirtieth of the whole population of British India live in towns; the rest are dependent entirely on the soil. We have then in the Deccan, as in the rest of India, a population which is almost exclusively agricultural, and in the Deccan it is estimated that at least one third of the population are in debt. Lastly, all who know anything of the matter report that the conditions under which the Hindoo peasant gets into debt are such, that once in debt he is always in debt. No amount of exertion undergone or privation submitted to will enable him to recover himself. He has not, or had not until very recently, even the remedy which an indulgent High Court extends to the bankrupt trader. He cannot, as the merchant can do, surrender everything to his creditors and begin again.

Nothing can be more frank than the way in which Sir David—whose whole paper, indeed, has a moderation in tone which will surprise some people in an autocratic radical—admits that Government is not responsible for the getting into debt which is at the root of the evil. The fact is, that it is indisputable that the Government charge on the land is not within a measurable distance of being a rack-rent. The proofs of this are abundant and on the surface. The Inamdars and Jaghirdars, who hold land in private freehold, have no difficulty in getting from their ryots better terms than those imposed on the peasants who hold direct from Government. In many cases, again, those who hold direct from Government are able to sub-let at a profit. But perhaps the best proof that the indebtedness of the ryot is not due to the Government charge on the land is to be found in that indebtedness itself. For the ryot is able to borrow because his interest in his holding—which is, of course, exactly measured by what his farm produces over and above the Government charge, and a bare sustenance—is a substantial, saleable, and mortgageable property. Nor, it must be added, is our author inclined to look to the pressure of taxation other than the Government charge on land, for an explanation of the *original* indebtedness of the ryot. His utterances on this important point are, it is true, in sharp contrast to some recent deliverances. We notice that at home, the other day, a junior member of the Bombay Civil Service was good enough to inform the world that any man, who said that the weight of taxation was appreciably felt in India, did not know what he was talking about! This phrase belonged originally to Sir John Strachey; and we suppose that we ought only to feel obliged to Mr. Lee Warner for dropping the second half of it, in which Sir John presented his imaginary opponent with the alternative of being a knave. But the days of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey are over, and we should recommend this latest—born of our official optimists to let their phrases go with them. In Sir David Wedderburn's opinion *any* increase of taxation—such as the recent raising of the salt-tax in this Presidency—must result in wide-spread distress.

But that is, he argues in effect, a consequence and not a cause of the chronic insolvency, or state of being next door to it, in which the ryot is immersed. But while it must be admitted that Government are in no way to blame for an original indebtedness, which is due to the outrageously improvident nature of the social customs which are unhappily universal, the case is different when we ask how it is that a people, admittedly frugal and industrious, cannot recover themselves from the debt into which their folly has plunged them. We do not, of course, forget that the causes which, in the first instance, led to embarrassment remain to operate for its continuance. But it is an unhappy fact that to these causes, for which it is in no way responsible, our administration has superadded causes which have virtually closed debt like a ring-fence round the unhappy ryot. In the same optimistic minute in which Sir Richard Temple pointed to the gratitude which must have been excited in the minds of the victims of his food experiments, as some set off against the evil of the famine, we find the following attempt to depreciate the importance of the debt. "The nominal debt has not nearly so much economic significance as might at first sight appear, *because a portion only of it represents money actually borrowed*, the remainder being made up by charges of compound interest and by renewal of bonds, under a system which is faulty indeed, but which can be remedied by legislation." Truly this is, as Sir David calls it, a humiliating confession from the mouthpiece of a Government possessing almost unlimited powers of legislation, and entrusted with the welfare of this helpless agricultural population.

Of the way in which the law of the land, as made and administered by us, has played into the hands of the creditor as against the agricultural debtor, we can only give one example. But it is one of the most flagrant. Sir Richard, in the sentence quoted above, talks, it will be seen, of the debt increasing on account of a faulty system of renewal of bonds. He might have spoken of a system of fraudulent renewal bonds. Again and again was it brought to the notice of the Bombay Government by its own executive officers, that in many cases the village banker, in taking a renewal bond, made fraudulent changes in the statement of accounts between him and the ryot, to which the ignorant ryot put his signature in error. The admirable suggestion that all stamped papers should be in duplicate, and that one copy should be given to the ryot that he might examine it with the help of his friends at leisure, has been before Government for the last ten years, without success. And it has not, we are afraid, even found a place in Mr. Hope's bill. The ryot was left without protection against a fraud, which, by a monstrous perversion of justice, he was not allowed to refer to when proceedings were taken against him on the bond thus fraudulently obtained. For the court, to which the banker haled him, was expressly forbidden to enter into any such plea as against a bond. Could we give a better illustration of the way in which justice has in this matter stood rooted in injustice. Mr. Hope's bill may, we hope it will, do good. But it will be long before the old sore is healed, and in the meantime, surely, the facts we have touched on ought to go far to induce us to temper the indignation with which we are disposed to regard what is to us a breach of a self-evident rule of social morality with remorse.

WHAT is the meaning of the word "substantial" in the Liberal dictionary? The words of the Queen's speech, "India may rest assured that the pledge will be redeemed, possibly in a short period, that England shall sustain a substantial portion of those expenses," makes it interesting to inquire what will be a *substantial* portion of this debt. With regard to the amount of the expenses, Lord Hartington in his speech on the Indian Budget the other day, put them at fourteen millions beside four millions for railways, or eighteen millions in all; to this must be added the cost of the supports lately thrown into Kandahar, which will probably amount to two millions. The deficit in the Indian revenue to meet the expenditure of eighteen millions was stated to be seven millions, but the amount of actual deficit does not, of course, affect the question of England's liability, if she is going to act on grounds of right and justice, as Lord Hartington declared. She must take a fair proportion of the cost of the war irrespective of any surplus that India may have had this year to meet this unusual drain. It has been suggested by some that as India has already met about half the seven millions of deficit by a public works loan of 313 lakhs England may pay the balance of the deficit. Fortunately we know that this would not accord with the Liberal view of subtantiality. In his speech on the 25th July of last year, on the East Indian Loan Bill, Mr. Fawcett criticised the loan of 2 millions made to India without interest as unfair, because the interest, which would be England's contribution would amount, even if compounded, to only £320,000. "In other words, wealthy England would contribute £1 for every £7 contributed by India." In the same discussion Mr. Gladstone said this: "If England ought to contribute he was at a loss to imagine what consideration had dictated the conclusion that our contribution ought to be limited to one-seventh portion of the cost." It is clear, therefore, that one-seventh of the expense of the war will not be a substantial contribution, and the three millions, which will make half the deficit, would only be about one-seventh of the cost of the war, which will amount probably to twenty millions at the very least. With these clear opinions of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett already on record, we do not see how, if the contribution is to be made "as a matter of justice," to use Lord Hartington's words, the English contribution can be less than one third of the total cost, or say seven millions. Of this two millions have already been advanced without interest, and there would be therefore five millions more to come. If, however, the contribution be fairly made, England's contribution will not be less than half the total cost, or say ten millions.

THE statistical publications of the Indian Government follow so fast one upon another that our readers would soon be wearied by dry figures did we attempt to lay before them the details of each. The latest publication is the "Review of Maritime Trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1879-80." The foreign trade proper, that is exclusive of treasure, the very varied and apparently causeless movements of which would prevent any just comparison of the actual trade of different years, was larger than on any previous year, amounting to very nearly 107 crores of rupees; the largest previous year was 1877-78, when the total was 104½ crores. While there are those who can look only with dismay on what they call the "drain" from India, and others who deny that increased trade means increased prosperity in a country, we can only look on the steadily growing trade of India as evidence of her substantial increase in wealth, perhaps not so well distributed as we would like, but still wealth, and as the result of the increased means of communication which her railways have given her. The great foreign trade of India is of course with the United Kingdom, next in order of importance stands China. With the Continent there is a growing trade from India, but this country has but little demand for Continental products. With America there has been a very considerable increase in both exports and imports. A very satisfactory portion of India's trade is that with Persia and Africa where the growth is very large, and is significant, moreover, of something more than mere traffic, as increased trade with such countries means moral as well as material advancement there. Both Persia and Zanzibar, and particularly the latter, will be the gates to countries when there lie the means of introducing immense quantities of Indian produce and manufactures. India's manufacturing industry shows well in this report, in spite of the hard times we passed through last year, the growth has been steadily maintained. This report is still further encouraging as indicating the establishment of manufactories other than cotton in the various parts of the country. The figures on shipping show a slight falling off in number compared with 5 years ago, but a small increase in tonnage; the shipping via the Suez Canal shows an increase in numbers as well as in tonnage; last year the number of steamers passing to and from India by the Canal was 1,067 and with a tonnage of 1,609,769.

We regret to see that Mr. O'Conor, the able under secretary to whom we owe these valuable reports, still persists in giving reasons for things of which he can know but little. For instance, on page 2 he still persists that the business of 1878 "was probably one of over-trading from England to India, goods being sent out to find a market here which the general commercial depression had closed against them elsewhere." Again on page 4 we are told that "only vessels of great carrying capacity can profitably take the Canal route and pay the heavy dues levied." This is nonsense; only vessels of great carrying capacity can profitably take any route in these days of close competition, but the Canal dues which are levied on the tonnage of the vessel does not affect the matter at all. Again he says on page 40, speaking of wheat, "It is an eminently speculative trade." We believe this to be quite an error; it is no more speculative than any other trade, and, if anything, less so than cotton. Mr. O'Conor fails to recognise the internal cause which resulted in the exceedingly large shipments of 1878, and writes, "as stated in the last review of trade, the profitable shipment of wheat depends not only upon short supplies in England from the United States when English harvests are deficient, as they have been for four seasons, but also upon rate of freight and exchange." As if all exports were not to some extent influenced by the two last! And as to the first, the experience of the past few years since the export duty on wheat has been repealed has clearly proved that the Indian wheat trade is not dependant on supplies from America or the harvest in England, but that it is controlled principally by the out-turn of the crops here.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA (the first person who called it Capuce should have been knocked down)—Simla contains at least twelve hundred visitors in the summer season. At least a thousand are "in society," that is to say, entitled—without transgression of the station whereunto it has pleased Providence to call them—to write their names in the Viceroy's book, and expect an invitation to dinner. But out of the thousand not one-tenth attended yesterday evening to hear His Excellency's address on the Patriotic Fund. The lecture room of the United Service Institution is seated for one hundred and sixty persons; and a third of the space was vacant. Simla has, therefore, lost one of the most admirable speeches ever made either there or in any other spot of the Himalayas. The speech must have rather surprised many even among the small audience. For the past three months—that is, ever since His Excellency's arrival—Society has professed itself at a loss to know what His Excellency really was or could be doing. He had acquired a reputation for taciturnity. Society was amused—very little amuses Anglo Indian Society—on hearing that when His Excellency reached Amballa, he observed to the Commissioner, or Mr. Bocquet, C. I. E., or the Station-Master, or the Stoker, or somebody, that this was "a fine day." He was supposed to be always head and ears in blue-books on Indian finance, and 'mugging up' India with gigantic voracity. Though he spoke little, his trustful admirers assured their friends that like the sailor's pet bird he thought a good deal. At last even the hopeful were becoming sceptical as to whether His Excellency entertained any thoughts in particular. As I have already hinted, I only wish Simla had assisted at the out-welling of Lord Ripon's long pent up eloquence last evening.

The Lyttonian eloquence was born more of Art than of Nature. Like other unprejudiced persons I entertain a good opinion of General Roberts as a soldier, and a genuine admiration of his character. But on that memorable occasion when Lord Lytton elevated General Roberts to the particular bench in Valhalla, occupied by Nelson and Napoleon, Cæsar and Semiramis, Belisarius and Blucher, Hannibal, Oliver Cromwell, Darius, and Chandrajapta,—I took it for light-hearted chaff, albeit prompted by good-nature and good-fellowship and helped by a little self-delusion. From Horace downwards, and long before him, the *Rex Vini* has always possessed despotic powers in regulating the feast of reason, and flow of soul; and Roberts Rex wielded them as few could. But to my text. Lord Ripon spoke enthusiastically of Sir Frederick. The words, indeed, might almost have been Lord Lytton's, but the tone, the sincerity, the good sense, were the speaker's own. Eloquent his speech was, as I have said, and manly, outspoken, impressive, and where the subject demanded it—as, alas! his subject often did—full of real pathos. I predict for His Excellency a huge popularity among you, when he visits you next November, in time for Lady Ripon's arrival. In any case you cannot flatter him more handsomely than he flattered the "Ducks" and that Governor, Sir James Fergusson, when he told his Simla audience of the prompt munificence with which after the news of Burrows' defeat, Bombay came forward for the relief of disabled soldiers and the families of the killed in war. Yours, he says, is the credit of having invented the "Patriotic Fund," both name and thing.

I shall give a brief sketch of His Excellency's address. He began by disclaiming any purely official authority for an appeal in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The movement, he said, should be popular in character, dictated by a sense of public spirit and inspired by a sentiment of common loyalty to the empire, of pride in the achievements of the Indian army, regret for the brave men slain, and pity for the survivors who mourn their loss. The speaker next noticed the origin of the movement in the offers which one or two of the Native Chiefs had made to his predecessor. Lord Lytton had also been anxious that the fund, then in course of growth, should preserve an independent organization; and a Committee which, though composed of eminent officials was not meant to represent official authority, was elected with General Sir Edwin Johnson as its head. But the fund of which this Committee had charge was intended for the relief of native soldiers and families only. Just when all the world thought, and with sufficiently good reason, that the war was over, an attack, wholly unprovoked, was made on the protected province of Kandahar, by invaders from Herat. The cruel disaster of Kushk-i-Nakhud followed. A British regiment was nearly destroyed. And under the circumstances the Bombay meeting was held, and a fund started for the relief of English and native soldiers and families alike.

The Viceroy now invited the rest of India to follow the example of Bombay. Then he said, there would be at least, three great funds, including the London fund, which was under the charge of the Lord Mayor. It might be possible to amalgamate the three. At any rate steps would be taken to ensure unity of action. Lord Ripon next went on to describe in greater detail than in his introductory sentences, the claims which the sufferers by the war had upon their countrymen. To begin with, Government itself was unable to undertake the task of relief. Its only resources were taxes levied on the masses of a population already poor, and not lightly burdened. An appeal must, therefore, be made to that portion of the English and native public which can afford to contribute. Nor did he think the appeal would be in vain. The army of India, he said, had nobly preserved its heroic traditions—traditions as honourable and great as those of any army in the world. At Ali Musjid, at Ali Kheyl, at Charasiab, at Sherpur, at Ghazni, our soldiers had distinguished themselves by feats of valour second to none in the annals of the past. Roberts's march to Kandahar would long be remembered in the history of British India. Even greater than the trials of actual warfare, were the trials of cold, and hunger, and fatigue, and the incessant harassing watch and ward maintained by our troops in the Khyber and other portions of the theatre of war. Yet all these trials were borne without a murmur. Last, but not least, the conduct of the troops, of all races and classes, challenged our admiration. They resisted all the temptations which present themselves to a victorious army in the country of its enemies; and not a single act of violence stained their fair reputation. Such were the men, and such their record who "dying on the battle-field trusted that their sorrowing survivors would not be forgotten by a grateful country."

Resolutions proposed and seconded:—

Proposed by the Commander-in-Chief and seconded by Archdeacon Mathews, "That in order to mark the high appreciation in which their countrymen hold the gallantry displayed by the troops in Afghanistan, and the courage and endurance with which they have borne the hardships of the campaigns, a Fund be raised for the relief of those who have been disabled, and of the families of those who have died during the war."

Proposed by Sir Donald Stewart and seconded by Mr. A. C. Lyall, "That the Fund be called the Patriotic Fund; that the subscriptions already received from princes of India and others be incorporated with the Fund, subject to the consent of the donors; and that further subscriptions be invited from all classes of the community."

Proposed by Mr. Gibbs and seconded by Mr. J. L. Walker, "That the following gentlemen be invited to act as a Central Working Committee:—Sir Donald Steward, Mr. Lyall, Mr. C. Grant, Colonel Allen B. Johnson, Colonel T. E. Gordon, and Colonel Black, with Lieut. Bird as Secretary, and that, on the arrival of the Government in Calcutta, there be added to the Committee, on the invitation of H. E. the Viceroy, representatives of the non-official sections of the community."

Proposed by Sir Robert Egerton and seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Peterson, "That the Committee be instructed to take such steps as may be found desirable for organising local Committees to receive subscriptions in the various provinces, and to put itself into communication with the committees which have already been formed in Bombay and in London, with a view to arranging a concerted place of action."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

THE following are the arrangements made for the embarkation of troops under orders for England:—The Himalaya takes time expired men, but date of sailing not yet fixed; Euphrates to sail on 29th October with 48th Foot from Secunderabad; the Orontes on 31st October with 59th Foot from Afghanistan; the Malabar on 5th November with 2nd Battalion 1st Foot from Jubbulpore; the Jumna about 8th November with 1st Battalion 5th Foot from Afghanistan; the Serapis about 13th November with 62nd Foot from Morar, 13-8 R. A. from Bombay, and 16-8 R. A. from Lucknow to Aden. After landing the 62nd and the two batteries of Royal Artillery at Aden, the Serapis will embark at that Port the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 2-9 and 14-8 R.A., and proceed with them to England. In addition to the corps named above, each vessel will be filled up to its complement with time expired men and invalids.

THE following is the revised programme for the departure of H. M. troopships from Bombay for England:—

Euphrates with 48th Regiment, 28th October.
Orontes " 59th " 31st "
Malabar " 2-11th " 5th November.
Jumna " 1-15th " about 8th November.
Serapis with 62nd Regiment, 13-8th R. A., and 16-8th R. A. for Aden about 13th November.
After disembarking the troops at Aden the Serapis will embark there the 1-6th Regiment and the 2-9th and 14-8th R. A., for England.

In addition to the above all the troopships will be filled up with time expired men.

ARRIVAL OF I. G. S. TENASSERIM.

THE I. G. S. Tenasserim, Captain B. P. Creagh, arrived on Saturday morning at 6 a. m. from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 15th instant. She experienced fair weather on the passage and went into Prince's Dock yesterday, so as to admit of the Cavalry drafts of Poona Horse and 3rd Light Cavalry, being embarked. She will leave for Kurrachee at noon to-day. The Tenasserim brought a detachment of the 2-4th Regiment King's Own, and four officers, the names of whom are Captain M. C. Crofton, Lieut. J. M. Gawne, and Second Lieutenants W. L. James and W. H. B. Barber. The detachment left for Poona on Saturday night at 10-30 p.m. and arrived there yesterday morning. The Tenasserim brought Captain Carruthers and Capt. Watson, belonging to the 16th N. I, one warrant officer, 175 men, and 21 public followers, belonging to the 2-4th Regiment, 6 men belonging to the D-B R. H. A., 4 men of the F-2 R. A., 11 public followers belonging to the Commissariat Department, and five private followers belonging to the 16th N. I.

THE VICEROY'S ROUTE FROM SIMLA TO CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1880.

Oct. 28	Leave Simla for Nyna *via* Dugshai.		Nov. 18	Arrive at Jacobabad in the afternoon.
" 29	Nyna to Suran.		" 19	Jacobabad.
" 30	Suran to Bonytee.		" 20	Visit Sibi.
" 31	Bonytee to Nahun.		" 21	Leave Jacobabad in the evening.
Nov. 1	Nahun.			
" 2	Nahun to Majra.		" 22	Arrive at Kurrachee.
" 3	Majra.			
" 4	"		" 23	Kurrachee.
" 5	Majra to Dehra.		" 24	Ditto. Embark for Bombay in the evening.
" 6	Visit Mussouri (?).			
" 7	Dehra.			
" 8	Dehra to Saharunpore.		" 25	At Sea.
			" 26	"
" 9	Saharunpore to Amritsar.		" 27	Reach Bombay in the morning.
" 10	Amritsar to Lahore (afternoon.)		" 28	At Bombay.
			" 29	"
" 11	Lahore. Levee.		" 30	"
" 12	"		Dec. 1	"
" 13	"		" 2	"
" 14	"		" 3	"
" 15	" Durbar.		" 4	Leave for Calcutta in the afternoon.
" 16	Leave Lahore.		" 5	
" 17	Reach Mooltan in the morning. Leave in the afternoon.		" 6	Reach Calcutta at 5 p.m.

W. H. PIERSON, Captain,
Offg. Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

THERE was a good day's racing and a capital attendance in spite of unfavourable weather. Heavy rain fell early in the afternoon, which made the course very heavy, and the ground about the Stand, carriage enclosure, &c., very dirty and unpleasant. The rain stopped, however, before the races commenced—and did not return except in the shape of a slight shower which lasted a few minutes only—during their continuance. Great interest was excited by, and a good deal of speculation took place in connection with the race for the Governor's Cup, for which a field of eleven horses came to the post. The event proved a very fortunate, and a very popular win for Mr. Abdool Rahman, the Sporting horsedealer of Bombay, who seems universally respected both on the turf and off it. This race was considered a very open one on account of the heavy, and one gentleman about whose great knowledge of race horses and racing in India there can be no question, laid heavily ag ainst three of the supposed best horses in favour of the field. He was out in his calculation on this occasion, however, as Young Revenge, one of the three horses named proved good enough in spite of the 9st on his back and the heavy going to carry off the cup with comparative ease. The second horse, Rataplan, also belongs to Mr. Abdool Rahman, and takes 30 per cent. of the Stakes in right of his place. H. H. Aga Khan's Secunder, which was third, takes 10 per cent. of the Stakes. There were four lotteris on this race, of the first may be taken as giving the best idea of the estimation in which the several horses were held. The value of the lottery was Rs. 2,500, and the horses sold as follows:—Abdool Rahman's Stable (Young Revenge, Rataplan, and Fareed) Rs. 1,080; Mooltan Rs. 900; King Arthur Rs. 660; Oasis Rs. 470; Aga Khan's Stable (Secunder, Eghball, and Swathee) Rs. 250; and Mr. Whitehead's Stable (Mahaboob and Sir John), Rs. 110. The Gallow Plate was a pretty race, Behram, third favourte at the lotteries, waiting on the others and coming to the front only in the last quarter of a mile, to win by a couple of lengths from Orator, Ringlet, which sold in the lottery for Rs. 710 as compared to the winner's price of Rs. 470, being nowhere, and Modesty (Rs 490) a bad third. The other prices fetched were—Mecca Rs 340 and Orator Rs. 150. The Trial Stakes which brought out only three horses, was an easy win for Landlady, the favourite, she selling for Rs 700 in a lottery in which the other two horses in the race, Rejected and Kingsley, sold for Rs. 230 each. The last race of the day a selling Race, fell to Aga Moochool Sha's Syeed, the second horse being Glenlyon, and the third Florican.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and Presidency Country-bred Galloways; Weight for age and inches, 14 hands to carry 9 stones. Country breds allowed 7 lbs. Winners in one previous season 3 lbs. extra, in two previous seasons 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Distance 1½ miles.

		st. lbs.	
Messrs C N C's	b a g Behram	7 12	Cozens.
Major Crosbie's	b a g Orator	8 12	Ahmed.
Mr Maitland's	ch a p Modesty	7 5	Native.
Nawob of Jowrah's	g a g Mecca	8 4	Bowen.
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	c a g Ringlet	8 13	Oomer.

A fair start was effected at the first attempt. Modesty made the running, Behram lying last, which position he held till rounding the last turn, when Cozens let him out and he came to the front and won easily by a couple of lengths, Orator was second, and Modesty a bad third. Time—3 min 13 secs.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Rs. 600. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Winners of previous seasons 5 lbs. extra, and current season 3 lbs. extra. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ miles.

		st. lbs.	
Raja of Paikparra's	br aus m Landlady	9 5	Cozens.
Mr Whitehead's	br aus g Rejected late Dauntless	9 2	Bowen.
Major Crosbie's	b aus c Kingsley	7 13	Ahmed.

Kingsley ran to the front at the commencement, Landlady second, and Rejected last. The latter went into first place about half way round, but could not hold that position, Landlady, when called upon at the last turn, taking the lead at once and winning easily. Bowen tried to shake up Rejected to pass him but could never pull alongside, so finding the effort useless, he pulled up. Time—2 min, 33¼ secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson Bart, K. C. M. G. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance R. C. With a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 4 Horses in different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent of the Stakes. The second horse to receive 30 per cent of the Stakes. The third horse to receive 10 per cent of the Stakes.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a c Young Revenge	9 0	Hackney.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h Rataplan	8 0	Oomer.
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Secunder	8 8	
Mr. Maitland's	b a c Mooltan	7 2	Native.
Mr. Walter's	b a g Oasis	7 5	Ismail.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Sowathee	7 12	Syed.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a h Eghball	7 5	Rowjee.
Mr. Whitehead's	g a h Mahaboob	8 6	F. Stratford
Mr. Whitehead's	br a h Sir John	7 1	Native.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	c a h Fareed	8 8	Native.
Mr. Herbert's	b a h King Arthur	9 10	Bowen.

After a good start Oasis took up the running with Syed second, King Arthur lying last. They ran well together for about half the distance, when they began to tail off. Sowathee went to the front and Mooltan took second place for a time, but near the last turn Young Revenge came with a rush, followed by his stable companion Rataplan, and the two cantered home any distance ahead of the rest, the next in order being Secunder. Time—3 min 10 secs.

THE SELLING RACE.—Rs. 300 for all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below the selling price. Entrance Rs. 20; to close and name at 7 a. m. the day before the race. Distance 1 mile.

		st. lbs.	
Aga Moochool Shaw's	b a h Syeed	8 0	Rowjee.
Colonel Utterson's	g a h Glenlyon	7 0	Native.
Mr Herbert's	g a h Florican	8 0	Bowen.
Major Crosbie's	c a gal Osman	7 7	Ahmed.

Syeed won easily. Osman was out of the race, apparently, from the first.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE, OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition* on the *same day at the Bulsar Station.*

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE MARCH TO MAIWAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 14.

The force for Maiwand has reached Aslam Khan, 16 miles from Kandahar. The villages are nearly all deserted. No prisoners have been found as yet and no guns. Remains of the dead are found everywhere, confirming the report about the villagers assailing the worn-out fugitives.

THE FIELD OF MAIWAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

General Daubeny's force, which proceeded to Maiwand, have already buried the remains of seventy men. They found one smooth bore gun, and have received news as to where the remainder of the Wali's battery are to be found. The country through which they have passed is, as might have been expected after Ayoub's defeat, perfectly quiet.

General Baker's brigade has left for Pishin. This move will greatly relieve the Commissariat, who are hard pressed to find grain and forage for so large a number of troops. The hope among the Bengal troops is, that when a final move over the Indus is made, the Government of India will see that that journey is made as comfortable as the railway resources of Northern India will permit.

SUPPLIES FOR KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Ayoub Khan was last heard of at Biabanak, 40 miles beyond the Helmund. The Sartip was not with him. From Khakrez 119 of Ayoub's camels have been sent in to Kandahar loaded with atta.

GENERAL DAUBENY'S COLUMN.

General Daubeny's column has reached the field of action at Maiwand. The 3rd Brigade third division reached Dinar Karez yesterday. The 2nd Brigade was at Abdul Rahman on the 16th, General Baker having left a day earlier than was expected.

Strong garrisons have been placed in all the posts between Quetta and Kandahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PROTEST BY THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 17.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, energetically protesting against the Naval demonstration, on the plea that it is feared it will cause anarchy in the Empire. The Porte also demands that guarantees shall be given that the Naval demonstration will be abandoned if Dulcigno be surrendered.

DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 18.

Eight thousand Albanians have occupied Dulcigno, and expelled the Turkish troops.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Right Hon. Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

General Farre, Minister of War, M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior, and M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, have resigned because the execution of the March decrees has been put in abeyance.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

The Ministerial crisis has been adjusted, by empowering the Minister of the Interior to execute the March decrees when he deems suitable.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Total Weeks Sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000	,,
,, Weeks Sales of Surats	7,000	,,
Amount forwarded	1,000	,,
,, Weeks Imports of Cotton	19,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	558,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	109,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	53,000	,,

LONDON, SEPT. 17 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6
8½lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£23.
Chartered Bank Shares	£24 10s.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Arrival—Guy Mannering.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 19, 7-37 P.M.

Amoy Shanghai Cable repaired.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay to the effect that the liberal and enlightened Maharajah of Jeypore died at twelve o'clock on Friday night. The funeral procession took place on Saturday morning.

A BANGALORE paper learns, "from very good authority," that the Hon'ble V. Ramaiengar, C. S. I., Inspector-General of Registration, and a member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, has been offered, and has accepted, the post of Dewan of the Travancore State.

COLONEL T. G. KENNEDY has been appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and has relieved Colonel J. C. Godby, who has been officiating commandant ever since Sir Frederick Roberts crossed the frontier in command of the Kurram Field Force. Colonel Kennedy is senior to Colonel Godby in the army.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says:—We congratulate the *Bombay Gazette* on the beautiful type in which it now appears.

THE "Reserve" in the Akola Treasury on the 22nd ultimo was Rs. 29,67,860, *i.e.*, in cash 26,67,840 and Government Securities Rs. 3,00,000.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. WRIGHT, C. B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, will make an early "inspection of troops," as he retires in December next. His successor has not as yet been nominated.

IT is stated that a woman at Lahore gave birth recently to four children. Two of these were born dead, the third died after birth, and the fourth survives. The mother died after the death of the third child.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—In the month of June last out of 2,990 deaths in Berar, there were 1,691 from fever. In justice to the Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., it must be stated that the death-rate for the past six months has been greatly reduced; but still there is room for great sanitary improvements in the villages, and unless responsible sanitary inspectors are appointed, the villages distant from European towns will remain hotbeds of disease. There was a total of 2,990 deaths against 5,470 births.

THE Burma rice trade this season has hitherto been, and gives promise of continuing, in a flourishing state. The customs duties from the various ports of the province during August, under the head of exports, have exceeded by over a lakh similar duties in the same month of 1879, and the increase is due in the main to unusually large shipments of rice to foreign countries from the three ports of Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon.

A *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, notifies that a vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the resignation of General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an ordinary member of the said Council. Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart has this day, (Sept. 13th) under the usual salute, taken his seat as an ordinary member of the Governor General's Council.

THE *Bombay Review*:—Everyone will coincide with the proposal that the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts shall be extended to suits of Rs. 2,000, provided the simplicity and promptitude of the procedure in those tribunals be maintained: also that the tag-rag and bob-tail of the minor class of insolvents shall be delivered over to the short, sharp shrift of the same Courts of Small Causes. But there is another proviso, namely, that the comparatively moderate rates hitherto obtaining in the Small Cause Courts shall *not* be enhanced. The evil custom of making "justice pay" is one of the blots on our Indian administrative system; and if there be any attempt to extend this imposition by means of the extended jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, we trust it will be resisted from every side. Bentham, fifty years ago, demonstrated that 'a tax on Justice is the worst of all taxes;' and surely we cannot afford to despise Bentham, though perhaps Mr. Whitley Stokes can.

IN an article upon the Kurrachee harbour, the Lahore paper observes that it is frequently argued that Bombay must always be the principal sea-port on this side of India, but the real question is whether there is room for both. It seems to be assumed, says our contemporary, that Kurrachee can only thrive by diverting trade from other quarters, so that there will be no advantage, as far as the country at large is concerned, in the partial substitution of one seaport for another. We put the plain question—has the trade of Bombay been any the worse for the fact that the trade of Kurrachee has been multiplied almost a thousand-fold since 1840? The diversion that will take place will be for the advantage of the country, in so far as it will mean a cheaper and speedier route. But that diversion can only proceed to a certain point, and for the rest, the chief function of Kurrachee will be to afford an outlet for a large and progressive traffic, for which hitherto there has been no opening. The Candahar province possesses great commercial capabilities. So does the Herat district—"The Granary of the East"—as historians have called it. Lord Ripon's forthcoming journey to Kurrachee has induced us to revert to this important subject. We trust His Excellency may take the opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the various questions connected with the Sukkur bridge and the improvement of the harbour

WITH reference to the organisation of the Native army at Kushk-i-Nakhud, a "military officer," who appears to be not wholly unprejudiced, writes as follows to the *Indian Daily News*:—There are few Indian officers of experience, who, if questioned on the subject, would not declare that a native regiment really wanted more leading officers than a European regiment. Any of these experienced officers would tell us that the four-and-twenty officers of a British battalion would be few enough to keep a native regiment steady in action; and yet a native corps is sent into the thick of a hot fight with only seven officers, three of whom are sure to be far too old for their positions, and three too young. The whole system is wrong, and it is an injustice and a cruelty to any British general to give him troops of such faulty organisation to fight a battle with. It is only fair to say that there are three degrees of comparison in the native armies of India. The regimental economy of the Bengal army is bad, of the Bombay army worse, and of the Madras army worst of all. In the Bengal army, the native officers are often to be reckoned upon *as officers*, and in some of the best regiments of horse and foot, they are really good troop and company commanders. But in Bombay and Madras, the complaint is that the native officer is practically useless, and that the whole responsibility of command in field and quarters is thrown on the half-dozen European officers present with the regiment. And if we are to credit some very graphic descriptions of Bombay native regimental life, which appeared lately in the *Bombay Gazette*, under the title of "Military Jottings, by a Subaltern," there can be no room left for doubt as to the evil condition of the Bombay native regiments.

A VERY striking instance of the danger of conveying nourishment to the mouth with the blade of a knife has occurred on the continent. When the last mail left a decision was about to be pronounced by the Imperial Royal Tribunal at Marburg upon an action brought by an Italian commercial-traveller against the Sud-Bahn Company to obtain compensation for injuries by him sustained through a railway accident which recently happened upon the line. The plaintiff, we are informed by an English paper, at the very moment in which the collision took place, was introducing a junk of Bologna sausage into his mouth on the point of a pen-knife, and the shock imparted to him by the accident caused him to widen that feature by an involuntary slit, some two inches in length. For the pain and disfigurement thus incurred he claims a large pecuniary indemnity. The railway company, however, refuses to admit any obligation to compensate a person for injuries incurred by his own indecorousness of conduct and evil manners, pleading that "no decent person eats with his or her knife, and that the plaintiff, having hurt himself in the very act of committing a social delict, must bear the consequences of his offence."

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *alias* Bendigo, the renowned pugilist, died a few weeks ago. Bendigo during the latter part of his career led a most temperate life, and figured at times as a revivalist preacher. His favourite amusement appears to have been angling, and he was accounted a fair fisherman. Going out fishing a short time since, the poor old fellow felt his knees giving way under him, and he pitched heavily on his head. Shortly afterwards he fell down the stairs of his house and fractured three of his ribs, which ultimately penetrated his lungs, and produced death. It is hardly possible, remarks the *Daily News*, to think of his stormy early career and subsequently peaceful and religious life without recalling that itinerant preacher who succeeded in converting the obdurate Colonel Quagg. It is curious, too, that, with the decline of what was humorously called the "noble art of self-defence," as displayed in prizefighting, the ardent pursuit of all the better kinds of athletics set in. True British courage was said to depend upon a knowledge of the "noble art;" but so far has British courage survived the loss of prizefighting that the aggregate amount of pluck and self-denial shown in training for the athletic contests almost perpetually going on by land and water, is probably many thousand times greater than that displayed by the score or two of ruffians who used to knock each other about to keep up the prestige of the Prize Ring.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R. Mathevan, sailed on Saturday for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. E. H. Edwards, Yusufali Khan Bahadur's son, Mr. and Mrs. Goulding.
For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Grant and Mr. F. A. Dashwood.
For Venice.—Mr. W. H. Wilson.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Entirely concurring in your views as to the usefulness of the Presidency system of Governors and Councils as a check upon the centralising and bureaucratic tendencies of the Government of India, allow me to suggest, as an alternative to their abolition, that the Lieutenant Governorships be raised to the same rank, the Boards of Revenue which exist—and to little purpose since there are also divisional commissioners—in those provinces being converted into Councils. I would go further and question the utility of commissioners also. The fewer obstacles to the circulation of ideas between Government and the actual administrators the better; such post offices as the Board of Revenue and Commissioners tend only to swamp good work in red tape.

CHEGOGRA.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR FITZROY KELLY.

THE Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R. N., born in London in 1796, was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835, he was made a King's Counsel, elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb., 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned as one of the members for Harwich. Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He was an energetic member of the society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer, Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in the Orsini conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.—*Men of the Time.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·950
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	373
Fall of Rain	2·50
Total fall during month	16·12
,, ,, year	62·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.	0·19

From midnight to midnight.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE following interesting details of the battle of Maiwand and the seige of Kandahar are taken from the *Kandahar News*, the re-appearance of which we hail with pleasure:—

THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.

BETWEEN 1 and 2 a.m. on the 28th arrived the news of the battle of Maiwand and the retreat of the Brigade under General Burrows. Some of the cavalry were the first to arrive, then in small bodies the remainder of the survivors continued dropping in during the day, and sad was the tale of each arrival. We have not the space, nor is it within the scope allowed to our paper, to give the many and various accounts of the battle and retreat. We are, however, able to place before our readers a summary which, we think, embraces the principal incidents of the day.

On the 26th July the British force was encamped at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Intelligence was received late in the afternoon that about 200 Ghazis had entered Maiwand, about 11 miles off, and that Goonnoor had been occupied in force. The same day a spy had brought in word that the pass of Malwoond, by which it was supposed Ayoub's army would advance, was not occupied by the enemy. To clear Maiwand of the Ghazies and anticipate Ayoub's arrival there, the British camp was struck, and the troops marched off between 6 and 7 a.m. on the 27th in that direction. At about 9 a.m. the enemy was reported between Goonnoor and Maiwand, about 5 miles off, and this was soon confirmed by the presence of large bodies of the enemy on the plain at the foot of the Maiwand Hills. A short reconaissance was made, but owing to the haze and mirage it was impossible to ascertain the composition or strength of the opposing force. The British force then advanced, guns and cavalry leading the way across a passable nullah, infantry following, and the baggage in rear. The first move on our part was made by two guns R. H. A. and a troop of cavalry pushing rapidly forward and coming into action well in front of our extreme left. Then the remainder of the force formed line about a mile in advance of the nullah, the 66th Regiment on the right, five companies Jacob's Rifles in the centre, 1st Grenadiers next, and two more companies Jacob's Rifles on the left, with eight guns in the centre, two on the left and two with the baggage guard. The guns were subsequently manœuvred to check the advance of the enemy at the points threatened. The fire of our two advanced guns was not replied to for about half an hour, the giving the impression that the enemy's guns had not come up. But about 11-30 upwards of thirty opened fire, battery after battery coming into action at five points and concentrating their fire on the British line, kept up a heavy cannonade for over three hours. The enemy's first movement was an advance of thousands of Ghazis on the British rights and an attempt to occupy the village in our rear. This was checked by the fire of the 66th Regiment. They then advanced their right, composed of regular infantry, and overlapped our left with their cavalry. The enemy's regulars were driven back by volleys from the Grenadiers, and their cavalry held in check by ours.

At about 2 o'clock the smooth bore battery having expended its ammunition retired to replenish, and shortly after came again into action on our left, and between two and three the enemy's gun fire slackened. Shortly after 3 o'clock swarms of Ghazis, with innumerable banners of all colours and devices, rushed down on our centre, and notwithstanding the steady fire of our infantry and the murderous discharges of grape from our 9 pounders, which moved them down by hundreds, they were not to be denied, and two of our guns were rushed and taken. At this moment our infantry also broke from the left and centre, and retiring along the rear rolled up the remainder like a wave to the right. The Grenadiers endeavoured to form square on the left, but managed to get only into a V shape, and the 66th were so mobbed by the Rifles and some of the Grenadiers that they became an inextricable mass on the right. All efforts to restore order were now unavailing, and the only hope lay in a cavalry charge across the front to enable the infantry to reform, but owing to the terrible artillery fire to which the cavalry had been exposed and from which they had suffered so severely, it was found impossible to form them up and charge. The rout now became general, and harrowing are the accounts of the retreat to Kandahar, a distance of some forty miles from the field of battle, and without water for the first twenty-five. The enemy did not follow far, but the villagers were up, and cut down or shot all who went off the line of retreat in search of water. The enemy acknowledge to a loss of 3,000 killed and 1,500 wounded.

Our casualties were killed:—

Captain Heath, Brigade Major, E.B., R.H.A., Major Blackwood, Lieutenant Osborn, 18 men, and 100 horses. 3rd Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Owen, 26 men, and 58 horses. 3rd Sind Horse, 14 men and 39 horses. 66 Foot, Colonel Galbraith, Captains Garath, McMath, Cullen, and Roberts, Lieutenants Rayner and Chute, 2nd Lieutenants Honeywood Olivey, and Barr, and 276 men. 1st Grenadiers, Lieutenants Hinde and Whitby, 364 men and 4 horses. Jacob's Rifles, Captain Smith, Lieutenants Justice and Cole, and 235 men. Sappers, Lieutenant Rycettenn and 17 men. Wounded:—Captain Harris, D.A.Q.M.G., E.B., R.A., Lieutenant Fowell, 12 men, and 9 horses. 3rd Light Cavalry, 18 men and 42 horses. 3rd Sind Horse, Lieutenant Monteith, 5 men and 17 horses. 66th Regiment, Lieutenant Lynch, Surgeon Major Preston, and 30 men. 1st Grenadiers, Colonel Anderson, Captain Grant, and 59 men. Jacob's Rifles, Major Iredell and 29 men. Sappers, 7 men, making a total of 20 officers, 950 men, and 201 horses killed, and 8 officers, 160 men, and 68 horses wounded, and Lieutenant Maclaine, F.B., R.H.A., taken prisoner.

General Burrows had two horses shot under him, his Brigade Major killed by his side, and his D. A. Q. M. G. wounded.

The greater part of our camp equipage, baggage, reserve ammunition, Rs. 60,000 of treasure, and 2,000 transport animals fell into the hands of the enemy, besides 2 H. A. guns, a number of rifles, and the colors of the 66th Regiment and 1st Grenadiers. On the receipt at Kandahar of the above news, preparations were made for abandoning the cantonments and for concentrating the remainder of our forces in the city and fort, which was carried out by the evening. No sooner did the troops leave the cantonments than the villagers entered and sacked the place, burning down the lines and bazaars during the night.

A small force of the three arms was sent out at daylight under General Brook on the Kokorun Road to keep it open and the villagers in check, and thus assist in bringing in those retreating from Maiwand. The Detachment at Mundi Hissar came in before night-fall, and those at the other posts between Kandahar and Chaman were ordered to retreat on the latter place. Hardly had the news been telegraphed to India and to General Phayre when the line was cut and all communication ceased.

STRENGTHENING THE KANDAHAR DEFENCES.

On the 29th commenced the war of strengthening our defences, removing enclosures, cutting down trees, &c., outside the walls, where the enemy might obtain cover. Those in front of the Redga Gate were removed during the day. Some Pathans and their families were turned out of the city, and the citadel walls were manned in case of a disturbance. Forty men of Jacob's Rifles came in this morning, also two bullocks carrying ammunition, who walked into the Fort by themselves, the latest arrival from the battle field, having had their loads on their backs for two days. A telegraph line was laid round the city walls, placing all the gates in communication with each other and with the signal tour in the citadel.

30th July, 1880.—Orders issued detailing officers and troops to their posts. Regiments being told to certain portions of the city walls, a Brigadier General to be on duty every day. Some of the enclosures in front of the Herat gate removed. A 40 pounder gun mounted on the S. W. corner bastion and a 9 pounder over the Redga Gate. More Pathans turned out of the City. Plenty of wells containing excellent water found in the city and told off to the various Regiments and Departments. 31st July, 1880.—Three companies 28th N. I. and some Poona Horse attacked the Zeriat near the N. E. bastion and the Khairabad, and turned the enemy out of them, killing about 50. Casualties: 1 man killed and 2 wounded of the 28th N. I.

From the 1st to 15th August nothing particular occurred besides the usual routine work of a garrison during a seige. Strong guards at the gates, and a few sentries along the walls during the day with reinforcements ready to turn out at moment's notice, and sleeping on the walls at night, the gates being blocked up with sand bags and the sentries doubled. Fire-balls, live shells, blue lights, and torches kept ready at each gate, in case of a night attack, which was considered not improbable, as the enemy were known to have constructed a considerable number of long scaling ladders. Every day the defencet within were strengthened, and obstacles and cover outside removed under the protection of covering parties. Wire entanglements also constructed all round the city walls outside the ditch, and libaths put up across the approaches to the gates. Water channels through the walls were stopped up, a large charge of powder being so placed inside that on the removal of a certain sand bag from the outside an explosions would occur, blowing the intruder out, and indicating to the garrison the channel interfered with. Fires were also kept burning at the mouths of the channels inside the walls, so that if the obstructions were removed from the outside without an explosion, the suffocating smoke would prevent any one getting through. The Kotwal of Kandahar was made a state prisoner on the 3rd, and a proclamation was issued warning all Pathans to leave the city under penalty of death if they did not comply.

ARRIVAL OF AYOUB AT KANDAHAR.

The advanced Guard of Ayoub's Army arrived before Kandahar on the 5th, and the villages on the east and south fronts and the cantonments on the west front were occupied by them in force on the 7th and following days. A large camp, composed principally of the tents taken at Maiwand, was pitched on the ground north of Picket Hill on the 6th, but on the following day a few shells from our 40 pounder on the N. E. Bastion made them clear off very sharp. Twelve guns were seen making their way from the Redga towards Baba Walli. One of our shells fell into the Surteefis huts, killing three men, but, unfortunately the *generallissimos* was out.

On the evening of the 8th the enemy opened fire from two guns on picket hill, but his shells did but little damage.

On the 9th a large covering and working party went out of the gate but were unable to do much work, as the enemy made it too hot for them, and they had to retire.

A letter arrived from Sir Robert Sandeman on the 11th, announcing a skirmish in clearing the Kojak also that General Phayre was collecting troops at Quetta, and hoped soon to advance, that General Roberts left Kabul with a strong force on the 7th, and that troops had started from England for India.

On the 12th a large working and covering party again went out at the Herat gate to throw down walls and other covers, but did not succeed in doing much, as the enemy gathered in great force in the gardens and nullahs, and our troops had to retire under a very heavy fire. 1 Fusilier was killed and 1 was wounded, also 9 Native Infantry. The enemy lost between 50 or 60 killed, amongst them Afzub Khan, the Governor of Furrah.

There is a regular duel every morning between our 40 pounder and the gun on Picket Hill, but the enemy don't make very good shots, nor do they know how to burst their shells. All our guns are mounted on the walls, 40 pounder on the N. W., S. W. and S.E. bastions and a field gun over each gate and one in two of the corner bastions.

Some of the enemy's sharpshooters having taken up a position in an enclosure about 350 yards from the S. W. bastion gave Major Moore and his Sharp-Shooters much trouble, especially one of them, who, from his sudden appearance at unexpected places, is known as "Jack in the box."

During the 13th and 14th the enemy's working party had been seen hard at work in front of the General's garden, and on the 15th they opened fire from a gun on the Topkanna Gate

DETAILS OF THE SORTIE.

In the evening orders were issued detailing a sortie on the village of Dehkwaja from the Kabul Gate. 300 of the 2-7th Fusiliers, under Colonel Daubeny, 250 of the 19th N. I., under Col Heathcote, 250 of the 28th N. I, under Col Nimmo, and 300 Cavalry under General Nuttall, the whole under the command of General Brooke. At daylight the next morning a heavy fire was opened on the village from our guns on the Kabul face, under cover of which the Infantry advanced to the attack, our Cavalry having gone round to the further side to cut off the enemy when driven out of the village. Our Infantry advanced under a most galling fire from the loopholed walls, entered the village from both sides and passed through it, killing a good number of the enemy. Their reinforcements, which hurried up from the south and west faces, suffered most severely from the fire of our guns on the walls and from our Cavalry; and some men of note were numbered among their dead. Our Infantry suffered considerably on the retreat, the fire from the tops of the houses and loopholes was so severe that they could not bring away our killed, and some of our wounded were left behind. Our casualties were: killed, General Brooke, Captain Cruickshank, R. E., Colonel Newport, 28th N. I., Major French and Lieutenant Stayner, 19th N.I., and Lieutenant? Wood and March, 2-7th Fusiliers. Wounded:—Colonel Nimmo, 28th N. I., Colonel Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, Major Vandeleur, 2-7th Fusiliers (since dead), Col. Shewell D. C. G., Lieut. Wood, 2-15th, attached to the Transport, and the Rev. W. Gordon, since dead. The rank and file killed and wounded were: 2-7th Fusiliers, 22 and 27—59th Foot, 2 and 2, Sappers, 6 and 7, Poona Horse, 6 and 2, 3rd Light Cavalry, 4 and 2, 3rd Sind Horse, 6 and 9, 19th N. I., 20 and 20, 28th N. I., 30 and 20. Total killed, 7 officers, 96 men, and 37 horses. Wounded, 6 officers, 90 men, 35 horses.

One of the enemy's Armstrong's, on Picket Hill, was dismounted by a shell from our gun on the Herat gate.

ORDER BY GENERAL PRIMROSE.

The following force order was issued on the 16th August by General Primrose, C. S. I.:—The Lieutenant-General Commanding has much pleasure in bearing personal testimony to the gallant and determined behaviour of the troops this morning, both natives and Europeans, horse and foot. The enemy's loss has been reported to be very heavy, and many men of importance amongst them have been killed. Whilst deploring the loss of so many of our brave officers and men, the Lieut.-Genel. desires to remind the force that we this morning stormed and took a fortified village of great strength. This will convince the troops that even with the advantage of cover, the enemy must give way before us, and shews how hopeless a task it would be for him to attempt an assault on Kandahar in the face of the deadly fire of the breech loader. The Lieut.-Genl. begs to thank all ranks for their gallant behaviour this morning.

No firing on either side on the 17th and 18th. It is ascertained that Lieut. Maclaine, R. H. A., is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and negociations are going on for an exchange of prisoners, the Surteep's son being given up by us.

On the night of the 20th two fire balloons were seen to rise to the east and S. E. of the city in the direction of Maudi Hissar and Kooshab. Three rockets were sent up by us as an acknowledgment.

On the 23rd a Surwan of the Transport, who had been taken prisoner and escaped, reported that in Ayoub's camp it was said a British Force from Ghuzni had arrived at Shui Saffus. The same day a movemen of men, women, and animals out of the villages on the east and south of the city towards the west was noticed, and on the next day laden camels and cavalry were seen moving along the Kokaran and Gourdegaum rocks westward. This was confirmed by a spy, who reported that Ayoub's camp was struck and that he was off.

On the 25th a cavalry reconnaissance was made, and the cantonments were found deserted by the enemy, also all the positions and villages round the city. The bodies of the officers and men killed at Dehkwa were found and buried.

On the 26th a letter was received from Genl. Phayre, dated Quetta, 18th, saying the 15th Hussars were then marching into Quetta, and that he hoped to be before Kandahar by the 2nd.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR F. ROBERTS.

At about 12 o'clock on the 27th the flash of a heliograph was seen in the direction of Kohat, where the advanced guard of Cavalry, commanded by General Gough, had arrived. The main army of Sir F. Roberts being 18 miles in rear Col. St. John and Major Adam, A. Q. M. G., left Kandahar for Kohat and returned on the 29th, accompanied by Major Euan Smith, Political Officer, Colonel Low Director of Transport, Major Badcock, D. C. G., Major Tillard, R. H. A., and Lieut. Stevenson, 19th N. I.

On the 29th news was received from General Phayre, who was at Killa Abdulla on the 25th and intended leaving Chuman on the 30th. He has 2,000 European, and 3,000 Native troops, including the Hussars and 20 guns. The line communication being threatened from Tobas, and difficulties of water supply at Guttai, has delayed his march.

A gracious message from Her Majesty the Queen has been received by General Phayre sympathising with General Primrose and the troops under his command.

At 8 a. m. on the 31st Sir F. Roberts and the advanced guard of the force under his command arrived at the Shikarpur gate of the city. The remainder of the troops arrived by 11 o'clock, and had their breakfast prior to a forward move.

The force is composed of Sir Frederick Roberts, V. C., K. C. B., in command, Colonel Chapman, R. A., Chief of the Staff; Major General Ross, C. B. in Command of the Infantry Division; Brigadier General Gough, V. C., C. B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade—9th Lancers, 3rd P. C. and 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

Three mountain batteries under the command of Col. Johnson, C. B., R. A., Brigadier General Macpherson, V. C., C. B., in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade.—92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkahs, 23rd Pioneers and 24th P. N. I., Brigadier General Baker C. B., in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade—72nd Highlanders, 5 Ghoorkahs 2nd and 3rd Sikhs. Brigadier General McGregor C. B., in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.—60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs 4th Goorkahs, 25 P. N. I., At 10-30 the first Brigade moved forward, followed by the 3rd, the former taking up a position in the old cantonments and the latter pushing forward to Karez Hill and Chil Pookteran. At 1 p. m. General Gough and the 3rd B. C. were sent forward to reconnoitre towards Kokeran and Goondegaum, and reported bodies of the enemy forming for attack. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the 3rd Brigade was engaged. An Infantry fight ensued which lasted till dusk, when the Brigade took up a position covering Karez Hill and the water beneath it.

An attack on the enemy's position next morning was determined upon. The account of the battle, the flight of Ayoub Khan, and the capture of all his guns, camp equippage, &c., will appear in our next issue. The Khelat-i-Ghilzai portion composed of two guns c-2 R. A., 2 companies 66th Foot, and the 2nd Beloochees accompanied the above force to Kandahar.

GENERAL ROBERTS' MARCH UPON KANDAHAR.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing at Zerghun Shahr, on the 10th August says:—To-day we look upon as the last we shall be in communication with Cabul, and consequently with India; but we are not in the least depressed thereby, as we have our work before us and have made up our minds to do it thoroughly. We have cut ourselves off completely from any supports; we are self-supporting in every sense of the word; and we have as our objective point a town nominally held by our own troops, but which may, before our arrival, be surrounded by an army far surpassing our own in numbers and guns. Our chief source of anxiety is that the Herat army and its Ghazi allies will not give us a fair chance of what the soldiers call "getting at them." That would indeed be a disappointment too grievous to be born. The march from Beni Hissar to Zaidabad was as trying as any we are likely to have between Cabul and Ghuzni. The rear-guard of General Macpherson's Brigade did not reach camp until after seven o'clock, having been under arms for 14 hours, and the 92nd Highlanders and 23rd Pioneers wero so tired and worn out that many threw themselves down in their tents without energy enough to take more than a mouthful of food. It was not the actual distance (16 miles) which told upon them so much as the long [illegible]ts in the sun while the baggage was being pushed forward; and a dust-storm the whole afternoon [illegible]d greatly to their discomfort. The sun is [illegible]er than was expected, and the men, not being [illegible] in thorough marching order, felt its effects pretty directly.

The brigades are not yet united, the cavalry and and General Baker's Brigade being a few miles in advance. This is to enable us to march with greater rapidity. That rapidity naturally depends upon our transport, the marching power of our men not being a doubtful factor in our calculations. We are provided with mule and pony carriage, camels being unsuitable for forced marching, and I am glad to say we have an unusually strong staff of transport officers, with Colonel Lowe at their head, who are equal to all the demands made upon their knowledge and endurance.

The Transport Staff, to which I, in common with the whole force, look with great confidence, is as follws:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, Chief Director.
Lieutenant Booth, Staff Officer
Captain Wynter, 33rd Foot, General Transport Officer.
Lieutenant Fisher, 10th Hussars, Cavalry Brigade.
Lieutenant Wilson, 10th Hussars, 1st Brigadge.
Captain Elliot, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Brigade.
Captain Macgregor, 4th N. I., 3rd Brigade.
Lieutenant Robertson, 8th Foot, Ordnance Park.
Lieutenant Elderson, 2nd Queen's, also attached to 3rd Brigade.

But even this staff cannot ensure the service being kept up to its present state of officiency unless regimental commanders and other responsible persons see that orders are strictly carried out. The following order bearing on this point was issued last night:—

"CAMP ZAHIDABAD, 9th August.

"The Lieutenant-General desires to remind commanding officers of the necessity for exercising the closest supervision over the transport animals entrusted to them, The performance of long and continuous marches such as those which will be undertaken by the force can only be successfully accomplished if the transport animals are regularly fed and care is taken that the adjustment of the loads upon mules and ponies is closely attended to. Recognising that the success of the undertaking in hand must depend upon the rapidity with which Kandahar is reached, Sir F. Roberts relies confidently on the exertions of all ranks to aid in maintaing the transport animals in efficient condition."

This order will, I believe, be carried out in the spirit in which it is issued, and we hope to do our marches without leaving dead animals to mark our route.

To-day the cavalry under General Hugh Gough joined the 2nd Brigade (72nd Highlanders, 2nd and 3rd Sikhs, 5th Ghoorkhas, and Swinley's Mountain Battey) on their camping ground over the Logar above Zahidabad, and skirted the right bank of the river past Deh-i-Nao to the ground near Paza and Wazir Kila, from which villages they drew their supplies. The 1st and 3rd Brigades, with General Roberts' and General Ross' head-quarters, struck camp at 3 o'clock, and General Macpherson's Brigade moved off first. The only difficulty was at the bridge over the Logar, but as the stream was fordable, the baggage animals had no trouble in wading across. General Roberts watched the brigade cross, and it was pleasant to notice that the men seemed in the best of spirits, doubling up the bank and hurrying along as if Kandahar were only 10 miles away. One company of the 23rd recognised the General and raised their war-cry of "*Guru! Guru! Futteh Guru!*" Once the river had been left behind open ground was reached, and after a march of 14 miles camp was pitched a short distance beyond Zergun Shahr. Here supplies and forage were obtained in abundance, the villagers being quite willing to give all that was required. The Agents of the Ameer accompanying the force did good work in aiding the Political Officers in making all smooth for commissariat.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Culna (s), from Calcutta; Coconada (s), Bussorah; Ethiopia (s), Alleppy; I. G. S. Tenasserim, Kurrachee; H. M. S. Junna, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Clan Gordon (s), Jeddah; Sacramento, Akyab; C. of Peebles, Chittagon; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Southampton; Arrow (s), Bhownuggur; Lotti Warren, Calcutta.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Huniœdi	Laslo.
Overture	Pigue Dame	Suppé.
Aufdem	Wasser	Schubert
Waltz	Les Cloches de Corneville	Metra.
Potpouri	Englisch	Leitpold.
Quadrille	Lavie de Parisienne	Marse.
The Bril'iantEyes		Sfiyelli.
Waltz	Fesche Geister	Strauss.
Preludio	Africanerin	Meyerbeer.
Galop	Valentine	Relle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—S. S. Oorun entered and s. s. Arrow left the dock on Saturday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Krishna Govind, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing a *dhotur*, valued 12 annas belonging to Keshow Succaram. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT DADUR.—Rujub Suddun was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing seven bundles of cotton yarn, valued Rs. 55, the property of Abba Moosa, a dyer, residing at Dadur. He was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Loharchawl on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged 14 years, named Khundarao Ragoobah, who was accidentally drowned in a well in that locality. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A., during the week ending the 18th inst. Horses, 3 lame and 1 broken knee, bullocks, 20 lame, 10 sore necks, 9 emaciated, and 1 sore on body. Total number of cases, 44; amount of fines, Rs. 87.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Hudson's Surprise Party gave a highly successful entertainment on Saturday evening to a full house. The audience by their frequent applause showed their appreciation of the performance. To-night the same programme will be repeated, and to-morrow night there will be an entire change the performance.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Noor Khan, a Calassee, of the steam ship Kaisar-i-Hind, was seriously injured on board that vessel on Friday last, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Dewjee Bapoo, a day-labourer, employed on board the S.S. Khandalla, on Friday last, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel and was badly injured. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

THEFTS.—A Hindu woman named Nanabai, residing on the second floor of a house situated in Hornby Row, reported to the police on Friday last, of the theft of a gold wristlet of the value of Rs. 40. Complainant suspected her Brahmin servant to have stolen the article as he absconded soon after the ornament was found to be missing. A search is being made for the accused. A Mrs. Joseph, residing on the Bellasis Junction Road, reported to the Police on the same day (Friday) that she had lost a gold brooch from under her pillow where she had placed it before retiring on the previous night.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—On Saturday last, Keshowjee Luckumsey, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 225, from the person of a boy three years of age, the son of Ruttonsey Heerjee, residing in Dongree Cooly street. The ornament was missed from the child's neck at about 8 o'clock on the previous Friday morning. The boy had been playing about amongst bales of piece goods that were lying on the ground floor of complainant's house. The theft was reported at once to Mr. Inspector Jones, who arrested the prisoner whilst he was passing along the Musjid Bunder Road. The ornament was subsequently recovered from another person with whom the prisoner had lodged it for safe custody. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Jumna, Captain George Parsons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 22nd August, Malta on the 1st September, Port Said on the 5th, and Suez on the 6th.

During the voyage one man of the 1st Rifle Brigade died. The Jumna brought 24 officers and 862 men of the 1st Rifle Brigade, 2 officers and 60 men of the R. H. A., 17 officers of the I. M. D., 11 A. M. D., 6 officers of the Vety. Dept., 2 officers and 177 men of the 61st Foot, and 21 officers of the different regiments.

The following is the list of officers:—

1ST BATT. RIFLE BRIGADE.	INDIAN MED. DEPT.
Lt.-Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton	Surg Browning
Major Bunbury	,, Cama
Bt. Major Fryer	,, Lukis
Captain Mitchell	,, Whitwell
,, Eccles	,, Waddell
Hon. Capt. T. C. Scott	,, Sherran
Capt Burnell	,, Spencer
,, Bagot	,, Clarke
,, Norcott	,, Vaid
,, Home	,, Pank
Lieut Burn	,, Mulroney
,, Harvey	,, Macdonald
,, Wegg Prosser	,, Willis
,, Lamb	,, Demmock
,, Drummond	,, Maitland
,, Astly	,, Henderson
2nd Lieut Hunter	,, Rundle
,, Lascelles	DIFFERENT REGIMENTS.
Hon. ,, R B Hamilton	Major Knox, R H A
,, Russel	Lieut. Cunningham, R H A
,, Vans Agnew	2nd. Lieut. Thomson, 13th Hussars
,, A. C. E. Somerset	
Lieut & Adjt Metcalfe	Lieut. Burn, 11th Hussars
Quarter Master Markland	,, Steel, 17th Lancers
ARMY MEDL. DEPT.	Capt. Taylor, R A
Surg Major Boulton	,, Tydd, R A
Surgeon Hill	Lieut. Quintin, Marines
,, Robinson	,, Atkinson, ,,
,, Darmer	,, Langford ,,
,, Tuman	Capt. Tilden, 60th Rifles.
,, Corker,	2nd. Lieut. Kinlock, 60th Rifles
,, Myles	
,, Moffitt	2nd. Lieut. Cox, 77th Foot
,, Robinson	Capt Sargent, 78th ,,
,, Martin	2nd. Lieut. Ussher, 80th ,,
,, Williams	Lieut. Hamilton, 92nd ,,
	,, Macmullen, 99th ,,
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.	Maj Deeds, 4th Btn Rifle Bgde
Vet Surg Day	Capt. Urngfield Stratford,
,, Moore	
,, Woodroffe	Capt MacNeale, Ben. S.C., BD
,, Mann	Major Trevor, ,,
,, Short	,, F J Fane, 61st Foot
,, Rawe	Lieut. M. E. Archdale ,,

THE *Daily Telegraph* in describing the departure of the Jumna says:—Owing to the expected visit of the Queen to inspect the troops leaving the port for India, great excitement prevailed in Portsmouth on Saturday. The Jumna, one of the Indian transports, was lying alongside the Great Southern Jetty, which during the morning and afternoon was the scene of continuous bustle and excitement. Soon after noon a special train arrived on the jetty with the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Lord Edward Clinton, who, albeit his health is not so good as his friends could wish, has deemed it his duty to accompany his officers and men to India. In view of active service, an order was issued that all under twenty years of age should remain behind, and the men, as they left the carriages, looked fit for any amount of work. They wore white helmets and puggarees, and their smart appearance was generally remarked upon. Drawn up in line upon the jetty they awited the arrival of Lieut.-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Southern District, who, with his staff, did not keep them long, and on reaching the jetty was received with a general salute. Prince Edward made a minute inspection of the battalion in the presence of a number of the relatives and friends of the officers and men and others who had been admitted to the Dockyard. Prince Edward expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the troops, who, as soon as the inspection was over, embarked by companies in the whitehulled troopship, and in a very short time had settled down in their respective quarters.

At four o'clock the little Royal yacht Elfin entered the harbour, bringing the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, in the uniform of midshipmen of the Royal Navy. Accompanied by some personal friends, the party drove in open carriages to the official residence of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, where they lunched, and subsequently proceeded to the Jumna, the Royal visitors being received with the usual honours. Accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Superintendent the Hon. T. A. Foley and Captain Parsons, of the Jumna, the Prince of Wales and party made a thorough inspection of the main and troop decks, and the arrangements for the men during the voyage were explained. On reaching the quarterdeck, Lord Edward Clinton introduced all his officers to the Prince of Wales, who shook hands with each of them, as did also Prince Leopold. His Royal Highness conversed with the officers for some little time, and, after wishing them a prosperous voyage and good-luck in India, he, with the Princess and other members of his party, embarked in the Elfin, which left for Osborne amid the cheers of all on board.

Her Majesty's visit, as previously arranged, did not take place until half-past five o'clock, when the Alberta, attended by the Victoria and Albert, came into harbour. No salute announced the Royal approach, for, ever since the death of the Prince Consort, her Majesty has dispensed with this form of homage to Royalty. There were many visitors on board the trooper, and a goodly muster on the dockyard jetty, and these were allowed to remain during the Queen's stay. Her Majesty, who was in black, and the Princess Beatrice, with the Ladies in Waiting, were on the bridge of the Alberta, which steamed up on the starboard side of the Jumna.

As soon as the crimson covered gangway had been got in position, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admirals Ryder and Foley went on boart the Alberta and escorted the Queen to the troopship, whose masthead ensign was lowered directly Her Majesty set foot on board, and the Royal standard hoisted at the main, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and the Union Jack at the mizen. As the Queen entered the ship a guard of honour of the Marines presented arms and gave a Royal salute, the port side of the ship being crowded with soldiers and visitors. Accompanied by the naval and military chiefs and Captain Parsons, her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, passed along the deck into the spacious saloon, down the grand staircase into the main saloon, and along the main troop deck, on which the bulk of the men who are now proceeding to India will be accommodated. Here the Queen saw some of the soldiers in their messes, and was able to form an idea of the provision made for them during the voyage, which will probably extend over about twenty-eight days. The Queen expressed herself much pleased with the appearance of the men, and with the accommodation provided for them. A visit was next paid to the quarter deck, where the officers of the Rifle Brigade, who were drawn up on the starboard side, were each introduced in turn to the Queen by Lord Edward Clinton, Passing along the starboard side of the upper deck her Majesty returned to the main deck and passed over the starboard side of the ship to the Alberta, the guard of honour again presenting arms.

The Queen had wished to accompany the Jumna a little distance out to sea, and it was proposed that the troopship should leave at six o'clock on Saturday, but the naval authorities thought the tide too "young" for the big ship. As the Alberta steamed away, just after six, accompanied by the Victoria and Albert, the crew of the Jumna, who were on the yards, the soldiers, who had mounted the rigging and crowded the boats which were hanging from their davits, and the people afloat and ashore, joined in ringing cheers, which were acknowledged by her Majesty, who waved her handkerchief from the bridge of the Alberta.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 19.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 80; barometer 29·886. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-26 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind W.W.; thermometer 79·5, 79·25; barometer 30·01, 29·904. Fall of rain 91 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 46 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered.	59 88	68 11	58 10	63 33
Sept. 17 Friday	2 50	....	....	....
,, 18 Saturday	0 19	1 25	1 2	1 63
,, 19 Sunday	.....	1 75	0 85	1 25
Total	62 57	71 11	59 97	66 21
Total fall, Sept. 19, 1879	56 67	65 97	....	68 61

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

THE following is the *Official Report* of rain fall in the following towns:—

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.—15·23 inches.

BOLARUM, Aug. 14.—13·89 inches.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, Aug. 20.—13·93 inches.

N.B.—Since the above dates several heavy showers of rain have fallen.

CHADARGHAT, Aug. 27.—The fall of rain was 12·30 inches against 23·95 for the same period last year. The height of water in the Hoosainsaugor lake is 17½ feet against 35 feet last year to same date.

KURRACHEE Sept. 8.—Frequent showers of rain last night, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

AHMEDNUGGUR, Sept. 14.—Occasional showers of rain; on Sunday night 1·45 inches and since then the fall of rain has been frequent. All thoughts of a famine has been averted.

AURANGABAD, Sept. 15.—Heavy occasional showers of rain since the 8th. Fall of rain 22 inches, the average quantity of rain 28 inches.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Broach on the 17th September says:—On the night of the 15th and 16th it rained with unprecedented violence for hours together. It has been raining every day for the last fourteen days. Even now the aspect of the sky is threatening, and we expect every passing moment to bring us a smart shower. Not the slightest damage has, however, been done to any crop through excess of water, as all the plants are full grown.

SIMLA, September 14.—The changes of the barometer are various, for the most part tending to a rise; but there has been a considerable fall at Cuttack and Vizagapatam (and probably on the intervening coast, and over the neighbouring tracts of land and sea); and this region is now the seat of the lowest pressure in India, the winds circulating cyclonically around it. Thus in the north and east of the Bay they are from south-east, in Bengal and up to Allahabad easterly; north-east in the Central Provinces, north in Rajputana, north-west at Bombay, Malegaon, and Vizagapatam; and west in the south of the Peninsula. Rain is fairly general in Bengal; Chittagong reports nearly 5 inches, Saugor Island 1½ inches, False Point 12-tenths, and other stations except those in the north of the province smaller amounts. In the North-western Provinces, Muttra has upwards of 4 inches and Agra 1-tenth; and in the Punjab, there has been slight rain at Simla and Lahore. In Rajputana and Central India, Indore has 9-tenths, Rutlam the same, and Goona ½ inch. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpore has 3-tenths, Khandwa ½ inch, Nagpore ⅔ inch, Amraoti 1½-tenths, and Akola 3-tenths. In Bombay, Rajkot 4-tenths, Surat ½ inch, Malegaon 11-tenths, Bombay 14-tenths, and Satara 1½-tenths. In Madras, Vizagapatam 2-tenths, Rajahmundry 2-tenths, Bellary 1½-tenths, Bangalore ⅜ inch, Calicut ½ inch, and Cochin ⅔ inch.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

IMPORTANT TO THE MILL INDUSTRY.

MUNCHERSHA BEZONJEE VS. THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. LANG and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendants. We now give extracts from the evidence called on behalf of the plaintiff in rebuttal of the case set up for the defendants.

Morarjee Sewjee said.—I am a moonim of the firm of Ebjee Sewjee and know Lalchund Khengar, who was the moonim of the firm in 1877. He left for Kutch Mandavi, and has not since returned to Bombay.

Cross-examined.—He was a great friend of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. Six or twelve months after he left for Kutch, he was dismissed. He advanced large sums of money to Cassumbhoy, but no charge of fraud was preferred against him in respect thereto. He tampered with the accounts of several persons and misappropriated monies to himself. He mixed up his own dealings with those of the firm. He filed a suit against him in the High Court, which has been referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

Venayek Bulwunt said.—I have been accountant to the defendants' company since its formation. I remember that in 1872 Motichund Dewchund borrowed money from the old company. I know nothing about the advance of money on the promissory note of 7th January 1874. I wrote the note on the instructions of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. I don't know whether *sookree* (allowance) was received in the time of the old company. Since the new company was formed, *sookree* was received. It was generally deducted by the mehta from the bills paid by him. I received a portion of it, about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. I did not see any person giving *sookree* direct to the plaintiff. I once saw Callidas Jootha pay an amount to Merwanjee Panday, who handed it to the plaintiff. A memo. or letter was once given to plaintiff containing instructions as to *sookree*. The terms were that *sookree* was for the plaintiff's service, but he was to distribute it as he thought fit. It is a common practice in merchants' offices and mills in Bombay to receive *sookree*. It was collected openly, and the agents were aware of it. I don't remember having heard plaintiff use bad language to the agents or directors. If I had heard it, I should remember it.

Cross-examined.—The plaintiff was the right hand man of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who sometimes came to the office after the agency business was transferred to the Pandays. In 1874 no bills were paid without the signature of Cassumbhoy or the plaintiff. Shortly after the new company was started, Mr. Merwanjee gave orders that no cash above Rs. 50 should be paid except by cheque. Some receipts of 26th August 1874 were altered to 25th, but the alterations are not in my handwriting.

Re-examined.—During Cassumbhoy's time, the plaintiff never purchased cotton or sold yarn and cloth to my knowledge. I cannot say whether the rule as to payment of all sums above Rs. 50 by cheque was always observed.

Khimjee Thakersey said.—I was a mehta in the service of the old and new companies. Jewraj, another mehta, is still in the service of the new company. I remember a loan of Rs. 19,000 made by Cassumbhoy to Motichund Dewchund. I don't recollect seeing a promissory note about it. There is an entry of the payment in my handwriting in the cash book under date 25th August 1874. The monies were paid to Motichund from time to time on the deposit of shares; and the entry was made subsequently, probably when the last payment was made. I don't remember whether the promissory note was handed over to the company before or after the entry was made. It must have remained with the cashier, as he kept the vouchers. Upon the formation of the new company, the securities and vouchers of the old company remained with the cashier Jewraj as before. An entry of Rs. 19,000 in my handwriting in the "awra" book of the old company is debited to the account of Motichund Dewchund. Dividend was paid on the ten shares mortgaged by Motichund. I know the present agents purchasing the mill's agency from Cassumbhoy. Motichund was employed as one of the brokers on behalf of the agents and Cassumbhoy. I remember the removal of the office in July 1874. After it was removed to the Fort, Motichund often came to the office. Plaintiff never suggested to me to make away with the cash book. On 31st August 1872, the company gave another loan of Rs. 8,800 to Motichund on the security of eight shares of the company. I have received *sookree* since the new company was formed. Plaintiff paid me *sookree* once or twice, about Rs. 500 or Rs. 550. He used to collect *sookree* and to distribute it amongst the clerks and servants at his discretion. He was ordered by Mr. Merwanjee Panday to do so; and it was done openly. In most of the mills it is the practice to receive *sookree*. In some such is not the practice. Here is a list of the books which were missing from the company's office. I do not recollect to whom I handed the missing cashbook.

Cross-examined.—In the time of the old company Cassumbhoy used to get me paid by the company. I used to write his books for a long time, but was not paid separately for the work. I was present at each time when the money was paid to Motichund. The first payment was 15 or 20 days before the formation of the new company began. The amount was paid out of cash, and was not debited in the book. The last payment to him, I think, aggregated Rs. 19,000. No one paid for stamps on behalf of Motichund. I mean to say the amount was debited to Motichund's account, and the transfers were stamped. I don't recollect whether the transfers were stamped in November following. I don't recollect sewing the rough cashbook or suspense account. All the entries relating to the Rs. 19,000 are in my handwriting. The rough cashbook was kept by the order of the company. (Witness was here cross-examined at great length upon the accounts.) It is not the fact that I used to write Cassumbhoy's book from day to day. I did no other work for Cassumbhoy's than writing his books. I was receiving money for him and used to pay him. If I had monies of Cassumbhoy with me, I used to make payments, or else I used to refer the parties to him. In no instance, were items kept in the suspense account for more than three months. The suspense account was not kept regularly. It was a private book to enable the mehtas to keep the cash. I don't recollect whether the Rs. 19,000 were kept in the suspense account till the 18th November. I won't swear that the sums mentioned in the entry of 25th August 1874 were not paid on the 18th November 1874. I don't recollect whether it was paid by Jewraj in the middle of November 1874. I cannot swear either way at this distance of time. I cannot account for the Rs. 19,000 remaining in the suspense account until the middle of November. Jewraj is my paternal uncle; we are divided. The plaintiff did not come to see me this morning. He came and asked me whether I could attend on that day. I did not see his son-in-law this morning. Plaintiff was speculating largely in shares before the company was wound up, and not at the time of the winding up. At the time the Company was wound up, he sold his shares to Merwanjee Panday. He did not borrow money for shares; he was doing business with his own money. He received percentage from Callidas Jootha; I don't recollect how much he received. I know he used to receive percentage from the store suppliers after the new company was formed. I believe he also received from the muccadum. So far as I remember, a large sum received by the plaintiff was not written in the book, because we did not get that sum.

Dosabhoy Hormusjee said.—I am now in the service of Mr. Masotti, and was formerly in the employ of the old as well as the new mill company. The shares of the old company used to receive *sookree*, and it was continued after the formation of the new company. The mehta used to collect and hand it over to the plaintiff, who distributed it among all the clerks. The agents knew of this. When Cowasjee came to audit the accounts, the voucher for Rs. 9,500 could not be found. At Cowasjee's suggestion, another voucher was written, and I got the signatures to it.

Cross-examined.—I told the plaintiff and others in the office that the voucher for Rs. 9,500 was not forthcoming. Plaintiff told me to do in the way Cowasjee may direct me. I went the day before yesterday to the plaintiff to ask if my evidence was necessarily required, as I was obliged to wait in court. It is not true that the voucher was there without initials. Cowasjee did not ask me to go to the plaintiff and get an explanation as to the voucher being there without initials. After Cowasjee saw the initials, he passed the bill. The agents never charged me with not paying the workpeople and others properly. In the time of the old Company, I did Cassumbhoy's private business. In 1875, I never did any business for state of Kattiawar. I remember the importation of arms for the State. As desired by Cassumbhoy, I obtained the permission of the Police Commissioner and handed the arms to another person. A mistake was made, and I think I made a declaration that the mistake was mine. It is not the fact that I was dismissed for misappropriation of Rs. 143. I was not assisting the plaintiff, Cassumbhoy, and N. A. Wadia before April 1879. I did not attend N. A. Wadia's business before I was given notice.

Re-examined.—I copied some circulars at the request of Wadia, who is a man of influence, when the police proceedings were going on. I used to distribute money to workpeople, about Rs. 32,000 or Rs. 35,000 among about 5,000 people.

Munchersha Bezonjee, the plaintiff, was recalled and examined at great length. He said.—In May 1874, Merwanjee Panday sent for me and asked me to join in his service. Cassumbhoy sold his agency to Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; I told Cassumbhoy to cancel that agreement and give the agency to Merwanjee. I assisted Merwanjee in the Oriental Spinning matter. The term of his agency had expired, and I assisted him in getting it renewed. I had nothing to do with the advancing of the money to Motichund Dewchund. I told Merwanjee the cash balance to the credit of the old company was Rs. 13,930. After paying sundries, a sum of Rs. 9,000, which remained in the hands of the Mehta, was made over to the new Company on behalf of the old. After that I had nothing to do with the books of the old Company, which were closed. At Merwanjee's request, I asked Cassumbhoy to pay the Rs. 19,000 due from Motichund. The latter was daily coming to the agents in the Office and promising to pay. There was no resolution authorising the loan. I took no part in getting the shares transferred in November 1874. I had no personal knowledge of the payments of Rs. 17 and Rs. 400 to Motichund. The mehta submitted the bills for my initials, and I signed. To my knowledge no enquiry was made with regard to the entry of Rs. 19,000; the agents know of this loan. I signed the balance sheets after signatures of the auditors. The solicitor of the company drafted the report; I gave him instructions. I received a letter of 26th October 1875 from Dr. Sidney Smith and handed it to Merwanjee. He replied to it. I took no part in collecting the vouchers. I have never interfered with Motichund's affairs from the time of the loan up to payment. He and the agents were close friends. It is not true that Ruttonjee Colah asked me for the promissory note for the auditors, and that I tore it up into pieces. I was surprised when I received a letter accusing me of doing so. It is quite untrue that I suggested to Khimjee mehta to make away with the cashbook in September or at any other time. I never suggested it to any one. I think the cashbook was not in my possession when I received the first letter from Ardasir and Hormusjee, solicitors. The agents had the books at the time, and I was anxious to see it. Five or six days after Merwanjee's death, Nusserwanjee called me into his room and said I should continue my support. Next day he called me into the same room and asked me whether Cassumbhoy had been making indirect profit out of the mill. I said "no." He then told me that I knew that the mill commission to the agents was secured to the creditors; that he got nothing for the three mills; and that if I saw the agents making indirect profit, I should not report it to Cassumbhoy or any one else. I remained quite. The same or the next day I saw Mr. Fletcher, solicitor, about the conversation and asked him to take counsel's opinion about my responsibility. He said it was not necessary to obtain counsel's opinion, and that he would give me his own opinion. He gave me his opinion about a week or ten days after. It was as follows:—

Bombay, 23rd March 1876.

Munchershaw Bazonjee, Esq.,

Dear Munchershaw,—I have considered your letter of the 14th instant, and my opinion is as follows:—In the first place, the agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Company, have the general control and management of the company, and all that you have to do under your agreement with the company is to be done under their supervision. Therefore every thing they may tell you to do, which relates to "the general control and management of the company," you will be justified in doing, and will incur no responsibility so long as you carry out their directions, provided of course there be no fraud or dishonesty involved. The only matter in which you may incur personal responsibility under your agreement is with reference to keeping the accounts which does not, I think, come directly within the province of the agents; and in case of doubt or difficulty, I think you should refer on this point to the directors.—Yours, &c. L. FLETCHER.

The plaintiff continued.—On the 16th February 1876, Cassumbhoy wrote me, as liquidator, a letter demanding compensation, and I at once submitted it to the directors. I took no part in the meeting at which the claim was discussed. It was resolved to take counsel's opinion. I and Cassumbhoy are not now on good terms. I never received back my letter referred to in Mr. Fletcher's letter. I don't know what became of it. Soon after the death of Merwanjee, the agents became hostile to me. I complained to Madhowjee Dhurumsey with regard to the conduct of the *ex-officio* director Nusserwanji Panday. In the old company, Cassumbhoy sold the yarn and cloth himself; no salesmen were appointed. The board passed a resolution that the agents should not enter into contracts for the sale of yarn or cloth without the sanction of the directors. The agents were directed to sell the goods by holding a bazaar jointly with me. After that, two sales were effected by the agents without my knowledge or consent, and delivery therefore was not given when applied for. The goods were not sold by holding a bazaar as ought to have been done. A meeting of the board considered the matter when I was authorised to pass the delivery orders; but the board directed that in future no sales should be made by the agents. The goods were then sold by the agents subject to the sanction of the board. The agents used to send me an offer to circulate amongst the directors. I never delayed it. I was directed by the board to enquire as to the rates of yarn. I made enquiries by the brokers who came to the office, and in many instances the prices were afterwards increased. No loss occurred to the company by circulating the offers to the directors. I pressed the merchants to give higher offers and succeeded in doing so. I never suggested to Damodur and Naronjee to give lower offers to the agents, and then give higher offers to me, in order that I might find favour with the directors. It is quite untrue. I never spoke to Kalidas Jootha to this effect. Merwanjee knew that Callidas was paying half a rupee per bale to Madhowjee. Thackersey and Naronjee gave evidence against me for the reason that they think they lost their contract with the company through me. With reference to the alteration in the minutes of 13th December 1876, I may say that similar alterations were made in other minutes. Nusserwanjee Panday applied by a letter of inspection of the minute-book, and I circulated the letter to the directors who passed a resolution upon it. He wanted to file a suit against the company. The agents asked for my agreement in 1876. They wanted the original agreement; and I objected. I said I would give a copy, and not the original. I collected and distributed the *sookree* by Merwanjee's order. After Merwanjee's death, Callidas paid only once to the Mehta. I never forced any one to pay *sookree*. I distributed it all among the clerks, keeping a portion to myself. I received *sookree* from Chatoorbhooj by direction of Merwanjee and Dorabjee. In Bombay, almost all mill companies, and native and English firms as well, receive *sookree* for distribution among the clerks. Merwanjee gave me the memo. which the witness Venayek has mentioned; and I took counsel's opinion with reference to it. I never extracted papers from the files of the company. I used to do the company's work at home; and carried some papers backwards and forwards. I never tore up the vouchers for Rs. 9,500.

Cross-examined.—Nusserwanjee told me to allow him to make indirect profit out of the mill: that was five or six days after Merwanjee's death. It is not the practice amongst Parsees to stay at home ten days after the death of one's father. I think Nusserwanjee attended the office after five or six days. (Is shewn a page.) I don't know from what book I tore that page. I gave a letter to a sepoy to take a press copy on a separate paper. I did not ask the sepoy why the page was torn. I cannot account for the page being torn out of the book. It is not the fact that the letter is out of my own private letter book. It is not the fact that I tore out that letter, because I should otherwise be obliged to produce my private letters. The letter is not torn out of the company's book. It appears in the agents' press copy book. The object of writing that letter was not that I wanted not to obey the agents. I cannot produce any paper to corroborate my statement with

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regard to Nusserwanjee. I told Lalchund, Madhowjee, and Cassumbhoy. Lalchund is not in Bombay; and Madhowjee is dead. I have not summoned Cassumbhoy, because defendants have summoned him. I never reported to the board of directors what Nusserwanjee had told me. Lalchund and Cassumbhoy did not take any steps in the matter. I did not say to any one when the agents were trying to remove me from the office of secretary. I was not put by Cassumbhoy into the post of Secretary to look after his interest. It is a common practice to transfer shares temporarily to the names of some persons to enable them to give votes. It is not the fact that, as secretary, the assets of the company came into my possession. As secretary I had nothing whatever to do with the account books of the company although I was looking to the transfer department. I have not got the original bill for Rs. 500 paid by the agents for printing the pamphlet in the Mill Libel case. I have got a copy of it. (A cheque is produced.) It is not true that I tore the last part of this cheque. I do not know who tore the signature. I never took that cheque from the office of the company in order to bring a charge against the agents for drawing a cheque for Rs. 250 without the permission of the directors. I used to take to my house every paper connected with the board's resolutions. It is not the fact that I quarrelled with Cassumbhoy, because he refused to give evidence in this case for me. I never delayed in sending to the directors the offers I received through the agents. I don't recollect that I received an offer on 25th July, and that a higher offer was made to me the same day. (Is shewn a letter of 25th July 1877.) I now admit that I received offers on the 24th and 25th July, the latter being higher than the former. In forwarding the offers, the agents did what they were directed to do. I refused to circulate two offers, because on enquiry I found both were low. I think I got a higher offer afterwards. I object to produce counsel's opinion about the *sookree*, not because the instructions contained in the statement are different from what I stated here. The object of taking the opinion was to ascertain whether I could take steps to recover the *sookree* money which the agents had accumulated. The reason why I filed a suit against the agents in 1878 was because they published the pamphlet. I did not sell cloth and yarn in Cassumbhoy's time.

Re-examined.—I don't recollect having received any message from Nusserwanjee about the inspection of the minute-book. I sold cloth with the agents, and the sales were satisfactory as far as the interests of the company were concerned. There was no real handing over of the books and assets to me as liquidator of the old company. There were several reasons for the agents' hostility to me, one being that I had filed a suit against them for Rs. 5,000.

Ramjee Madhowjee was examined at some length about the proposed settlement between the agents and Cassumbhoy. He then said.—I don't know that Cassumbhoy wanted the commission direct from the company. He wanted the management of the mill to himself. (The witness was further examined as to a number of documents.)

Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday recalled.—My father died on the 7th March 1876, and I attended the office on the 16th, being the tenth day. I never had any conversation with plaintiff about indirect profit to the agents.

The evidence in the case closed here, after which counsel addressed the court on the 17th and 18th inst. The hearing has occupied the court twenty-three days.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—Sept. 18.

(Before Mr. Spencer.)

A CASE UNDER THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

JEHANGEER BEZONJEE vs. EBRAHIM AHMED AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 57, being the amount of three years' ground rent due to the plaintiff by the defendants.

It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of a piece of fazundaree land situated at Oomercarry. For the last twelve years, or so, he did not demand any rent from his tenants, for one reason or another; and in the present action he sued for rent for the last three years only, as allowed by the statute of limitation.

The first defendant said that he was no longer a tenant of the plaintiff, as he had sold his house, which stood upon the ground in question, to the other defendant, Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, pleaded, on behalf of the second defendant, that he was not a tenant of the plaintiff, that he had never paid him any rent in respect of the ground since he purchased the house, and contended that the plaintiff, having failed to recover rent for the last 12 years, was barred by the statute of limitation from recovering any rent now.

Mr. Sorabji, on the other hand, contended that the fact of one's not having received the rent, which was his due for so many years, did not deprive him for ever of his right to demand as much as could be recoverable under the statute.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said it was satisfactorily proved that the land in question belonged to the plaintiff, and he had received rent (Rs. 19 per annum) in respect of it till the year 1862. The learned judge cited a case from the Indian Law Reports, No. 4, to show that no recovery of rent for a long period did not deprive one of his right to recover as much as was not barred. He, therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

(Before Mr. Spencer.)

A FALSE CLAIM.

RAMKRISHNA BULLALL vs. JAITHA ROOPA.

In this action the plaintiff claimed Rs. 50 in consideration of services rendered to the defendant, a Marwadi, in respect of a suit pending in the High Court.

It appears that the plaintiff, who is a shrewd Brahmin, is one of those who hang about the courts in search of litigants. He had taken to doing this "private business" ever since he was out of employ. In the month of March last the defendant called at his house, and asked him to manage a suit pending in the High Court for him. The Brahmin consented to do the work, and valued his services at Rs. 100. After some haggling, through the disinterested intercession of a Borah, named Tayaballi, who providentially happened to be on the spot at the time, they both consented to meet half ways, and the matter was settled for Rs. 50. In cross examination the plaintiff admitted having once been charged with abetment in a case of cheating. He also admitted being non-suited in a similar case, where he had claimed Rs. 800 from one Toolseydass.

The defence was that the plaintiff had done nothing for the case further than introducing the defendant to Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandass, Solicitors. He had voluntarily offered his services in that respect, and no remuneration was agreed to be paid. So far from being indebted in any way to the plaintiff, the latter had a sum of about Rs. 20 owing to the Merwadi for "goods sold and delivered". A few days ago the parties to the suit met each other at Null Bazar, when the Marwadi pressed for payment of his due, and threatened to sue him if he put him off any longer. But the Brahmin seized time by the forelock, and anticipated his creditor by filing a suit himself.

His Honour thought it just possible that the plaintiff might have done some work in the hope of getting some reward, but no agreement to pay was proved. A verdict was therefore given for the defendant.

BENGAL.

The Export of Rice.—The Bengal Government estimate the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week of September at 18,41,646 maunds, of which eight lakhs were available for export.

Attempt at Suicide.—An European, by name Robert Jones, who had recently come to Calcutta from Akyab, made an attempt on his life on Tuesday last. It appears that on certain information, a police officer went to No. 6 Emambagh 2nd Lane, and found the man with his throat cut, but stitched by a native doctor, who had been procured to render surgical assistance by a brother-in-law of Jones's who saw his relative attempt to destroy himself. The cause is said to have been an altercation between the brothers-in-law

MADRAS.

More Gold Mining.—We hear that there is some likelihood of a Gold Mining Company being started for the purpose of working the mines supposed to exist in the village of Pulkanooth, fourteen miles from Dindigul, in the Madura district, on the road to the Pulney Hills. A gentleman from Madras is, we hear, in communication with certain engineers, and intends to make a survey of the land. The natives continue to obtain gold by washing.—*Standard.*

The Malabar Perseverance Coffee Estate.—We understand that the above estate has been purchased by Messrs. Stanes and Co., of Coimbatore, on behalf of a certain Company in England, for a lakh and ten thousand rupees. It was originally started by some enterprising Eurasians of Calicut several years ago, and it has never declared a dividend of more than four or five per cent. Thirty-two shares of the estate belonging to a shareholder were sold at a public auction held the other day in Madras for Rs. 350 at the instance of Messrs. Oakes and Co., to whom the shares were mortgaged, and the parties who purchased the shares have made a clear profit of Rs. 21,650, as the 32 shares are now valued at Rs. 22,000.—*Madras Mail.*

The Trivellore House-breaking Case.—It will be recollected that about ten days ago we stated that a daring case of house-breaking and theft occurred at the Trivellore Temple, and gold and silver ornaments and precious stones, valued at about a lakh and a half rupees, were stolen therefrom. We now understand that from information received, the Madras Police have succeeded in recovering a portion of the property, consisting of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, and gold and silver jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000, and in arresting four persons who were concerned in the case. The Police have also proceeded to Bangalore, Poona, and Bombay for the apprehension of some of the delinquents, who are said to have gone to those places for the purpose of disposing of the greater portion of the stolen property.—*Madras Times.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB AND OUDH.

The Lahore Cathedral.—The Bishop of Lahore writes:—"Will you allow me, in continuation of former notices, to inform the friends and well-wishers of our Lahore Cathedral Church, that towards the £10,000 still required to complete the design up to the point of its being a solid and sufficiently capacious parish church for the Church of England community at Lahore, £300 has been promised by a generous contributor to church work in London, on condition of seven like sums being contributed to be spread over three years, or fourteen sums half that amount, spread over a like term. It is proposed that the chancel of the mother-church be partly raised as a memorial to the officers and men who fell in the late Kabul campaigns; and contain a suitable record of their names and sources. It is also proposed that an aisle or transept be reserved for the use of the native church of India, on great occasions and high festivals especially; or it might be periodically employed for vernacular worship and preaching (as is one transept in St. David's Cathedral for the Welsh vernacular.) Here a modest tablet might suitably find place to the memory of one of the chief apostles of the Punjab, the Rev. G. M. Gordon, over whose early martyr's death at Kandahar, in venturing his life to bring in five wounded British soldiers, many true tears are wept by natives and Europeans in the Punjab."—*Pioneer.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.
The Tram Cars run past the Door.
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c., of all BRANDS, and of the BEST QUALITY, supplied at MODERATE RATES.
One of Thurston's Billiard Tables available at all hours.
Board and Lodging at reasonable Terms.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have taken over the above Hotel, and trust that by strict attention to their business they will receive a fair share of patronage.
The Hotel is now under entire English supervision, and strict attention will be paid to the comfort of those who will kindly patronise the Hotel.
Special arrangements can be made to accommodate families.

W. H. PAUL,
Late Steward B. I. S. N. Company.
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Proprie ors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. .. 69 0 per hhd.

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WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

From Messrs. Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux.		
Claret Chateau Lafite, quarts, per case	Rs.	36 0
Chateau Lagrange do. do.	..	23 8
St. Estephe do. do.	..	13 0
Sauterne do. do.	..	16 0
Do. pints do.	..	18 0
Cognac Vieux quarts do.	..	28 0
From Messrs. Guiraud Fils & Co., Marseilles.		
Claret Bordeaux, quarts, per case	Rs.	16 0
Cognac Grande Fine Champagne, quarts, per case	Rs.	24 0
From P. Bardinet Limoges.		
Curacao, Rouge, pints, per case 2 doz	Rs.	25 8
Do. Blanc do. do. do.	..	26 0
Cognac Vieux, quarts, do. 1 doz	..	19 0

Terms—Cash.
F. SAUQUET & Co.
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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

	Net Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. per doz.	6 0	6 10	Duties
In casks of 6 doz. pts. per doz.	4 4	4 8	included.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.
Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.
ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

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	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	40 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	17 8	20 8
Geisenheimer	18 8	21 8
Liebfraumilch	22 0	25 0
Steinwein	22 0	
Ruedesheimer	26 12	29 12
Marcobrunner	30 8	33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	36 8	
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co. Brandy 1 star	Rs. 20 0 per doz. qts.	
Do. do. 2 stars	24 0	
Do. do. 3 stars	28 8	
Muller Frere's Brandy	19 0	
Boulestin & Co. do.	19 0	
F. Dessandier & Co. Brandy	21 0	
Fromy and Rogers 3 stars Cognac	30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	17 0	19 0
Chateau Lafitte	24 0	
Chateau Leoville	20 0	
From Montheuil Frank Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	26 0	28 0
Chateau Divian	26 0	28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	26 0	
Chateau des Tours	26 0	28 0
BEER.		
Ind (Coope) & Co.'s Pale	Rs. 5 4 per doz. qts.	
Do. do.	3 4 per doz. pts.	
Flower and Sons' Pale Al	5 0 per doz. qts.	
Do. do.	3 0 per doz. pts.	
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	24 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 24th September, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

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Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8 8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown	8 8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8 8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8 8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8 8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown	8 8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown	8 8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13 8
Best Drab Naples	10 8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

Deer Stalker	4 0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4 0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5 0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4 8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14 8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8 8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9 8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9 8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30 0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14 8

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Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs, Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

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In Open Crystal face cases...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
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The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.
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The watches have a second hand.
The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.
The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.
This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.
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We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.
We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.
Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.
We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.
Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

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Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

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TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty, that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine.—Morning Post.

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Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved.
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Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.
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Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

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Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
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PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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